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MPs accuse France of betraying pact on terrorism

In Commons motions Conservative and Labour MPs have accused France of betraying the European convention on the suppression of terrorism by releasing Mr Abu Daoud, the Arab terrorist leader. But the Foreign Office has declined to comment on the French action. In Paris details have been released of the huge French arms deal being made with the Arabs.

Irate Bonn protest at Abu Daoud's release

Our Foreign Staff
The French assisted industry will also produce sophisticated Matra missiles to arm the jets and other military electronic equipment.

From the outset, Paris left little doubt that it would extricate itself from the embarrassment of holding Mr Abu Daoud.

In the event, France has behaved in a manner that has delighted the Arabs and further enhanced its esteemed position in the Arab world. This has resulted already in big economic and arms contracts with Iraq, a pre-eminent position among Western countries in Syria and a renewal of the traditional French role in Lebanon, which is likely to manifest itself in much of the reconstruction of that war-ravaged country.

Today the French Government chided the United States for its expression of consternation at Mr Abu Daoud's release. Mr Samuel Gammone, the American Chargé d'Affaires, was summoned to the Quai d'Orsay and told that the Washington statement was "an inadmissible judgment on the actions of French justice".

The Conservative Government was criticized at home today by Mr Maurice Couve de Murville, the former Prime Minister, who said he was saddened to see France lose face, and by Mr Gaston Defferre, the veteran Socialist, who accused the Government of "a kind of cowardice".

Jerusalem's Mr Yigal Allon, the Israeli Foreign Minister, said today that Israel's relations with France were "in a state of crisis". But he rejected a demand by families of the Munich Olympic victims, murdered at the Munich Olympics, that the French Ambassador, Mr Jean Herli, should be expelled immediately. Mr Abu Daoud is believed here to have planned the Munich massacre.

Among issues now in doubt are visits planned for next month by three French Cabinet ministers.

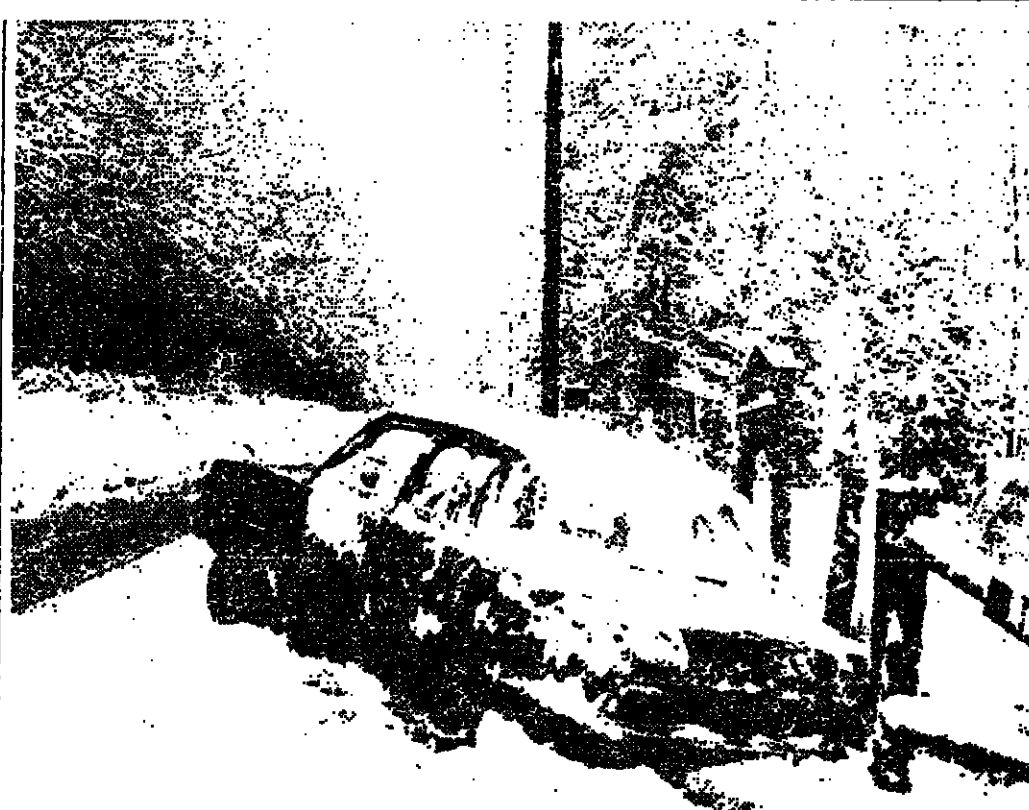
Bonn: The West German Government today condemned the release as irreconcilable with the Franco-German extradition treaty.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Justice said there was no basis for the court's ruling that he should be freed because no official request for his extradition had been received until the Bonn Government had been given the chance to lodge such a request.

The extradition treaty gives a government seeking the transfer of a person 20 days to provide diplomatic confirmation of a request to hand him over. The French released Mr Daoud after only four days.

Washington: President-elect Carter has added his voice to official American dismay over the terrorist's release. He said he was "surprised and very deeply concerned".

Hint of Entebbe-type raid, page 10
Leading article, page 17



Typifying scenes on many roads yesterday, this car was abandoned near Shoreham, Kent.

More snow and ice is forecast

Continuing icy weather over the next two days was forecast yesterday as snow storms swept many areas. Motorways were blocked, countless other roads were made impassable by drifts and rail services were disrupted.

One runway at Heathrow Airport was closed because of ice and 11 flights were cancelled. In several cities a scramble for hotel rooms was reported as office workers decided not to attempt the journey home.

As more than three inches of snow fell in one hour in west London, there were so many accidents on the M4 that emergency services resorted to dealing only with crashes involving personal injury.

Abandoned vehicles were reported to be skidding along by themselves over the flyover at Galloway Corner, near Romford, Essex, last night. The village of Nazeing was almost cut off by snow. Drivers were deserting vehicles near Bishop's Cleeve, Hertfordshire, and on the Barnet, by-pass and Watford Way in north London.

The police were called to a coach stuck in snow at Buck's Hill, near Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire. Traffic jams built up between Hitchin and Leightonworth and motorists were delayed when a lorry crashed on the A505 near Leighton.

Drifts up to eight feet deep were reported in Kent, together with high winds which were particularly bad in the Sevenoaks and Wrotham district.

All roads across the Pennines were reported to be blocked and Buxton, Derbyshire, was cut off. Hundreds of minor roads in the county were blocked and only one lane of the M1 was open because abandoned vehicles blocked the others.

The East Midlands airport at Castle Donington, near Derby, was forced to close and flights from Liverpool airport were cancelled last night.

A search of the Derbyshire moorland for a man who escaped from police custody on Wednesday while being taken from Leicester jail to court in Chesterfield was called off last night because of the weather.

More than 100 police had been hunting for the man who was due to answer charges of rape and grievous bodily harm.

A three-hour blizzard brought up to five inches of snow in North Wales.

There were blockages on the A55 main coast road and the A5 through Snowdonia, mostly caused by the skidding of heavy lorries and thousands of children, office and factory workers were sent home early.

Mr Callaghan contradicts 'finance and industry overlord' impression

By George Clark
Political Correspondent
Mr Callaghan contradicted the impression yesterday that he is not pleased with some of the publicity given to the news, released on Wednesday, that he intends to take personal charge of the Government's strategy for the regeneration of British industry, and the drive to expand exports.

When Conservative backbenchers cheered a reference to Mr Callaghan's failures when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Prime Minister said that MPs should not believe all the mischief-making articles that might appear in the press on the subject.

Couratiding the general impression given on Wednesday in Whitehall that he was taking up an overlord position and keeping a close watch on both the Treasury and the Department of Industry, Mr Callaghan said the responsibilities of other ministers "are in no way altered or diminished".

He explained: "Thanks to the Government's measures, the IMF loan, and the 'safety net' provided by the agreement on backing sterling reached with the central bank governors in Basel, the frenetic appearance that we had before Christmas that the matter of sterling is now likely to disappear."

Sterling is going to be much more stable over the next 12 months. Therefore I wish now to focus the country's attention, not on the position of sterling, which is not a real issue at this time, but on the real question of how British industry is to become as productive, efficient and export-minded as possible."

To that end, he said, he would take the chair at the next meeting of the National Economic Development Council on February 2, and would make a number of industrial visits, especially to factories doing well with exports. He would bring people's attention to the issues Britain has to solve if it is to overcome inflation and unemployment.

"That is the story and what it is about," he emphasized.

Mr Peter Rost, Conservative MP for Derbyshire, South-East, said: "The Prime Minister's speech was a relief."

Continued on page 8, col 2

The Bank eases cash stringency

By John Whitmore
The Bank of England is to release into the banking system about £720m that it currently holds in the form of special deposits.

This is being done to relieve the considerable pressure that has been building up on the reserve asset ratios of the banks as a result of the coincidence of the tax payment season and heavy investment in new issues of government stock.

But the Bank stressed yesterday that its move might prove only short-term and that it in no way represented any change in the tight monetary policy that has been established.

It considered, however, that the money markets and the banking system were being subjected to conditions of stringency beyond the requirements of that policy.

The reserve asset ratio of the banking system—a measure of the banks' liquidity—has been falling steadily over recent months from a peak in the first half of last year of 15.8 per cent.

At the last "make-up" day for the banking figures on December 8, the ratio stood at 13.8 per cent. Further substantial sales of gilt-edged securities, together with the growing demand for funds to meet January tax payments, will have reduced the ratio still further. The statutory minimum ratio is 12.5 per cent.

In easing the pressure on the liquidity of the system, the Bank will also be aiming to reduce the tendency for short-term interest rates to move upwards again. Yesterday morning, for instance, rates for overnight money touched 20 per cent at one point.

Much of the pressure yesterday resulted from the heavy demand for funds to subscribe for the Government's latest offering of short-dated stock—the £600m issue of Exchequer

Mrs Thatcher accuses the Prime Minister of supporting censorship

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster
The dispute at The Times which prevented publication of yesterday's issue of the newspaper brought angry exchanges in the Commons yesterday, with Mrs Thatcher accusing the Prime Minister of upholding censorship of the press.

There were two appeals, refused by the Speaker, for the House to be adjourned so that an emergency debate could take place on the industrial dispute. Later, Mr Foot, Leader of the House, indicated that there might be a statement today by the Secretary of State for Employment.

For many MPs listening to Mr Callaghan it seemed that the Prime Minister's weak defence of press freedom was conditioned by his belief that he and his ministers have suffered from inaccurate reporting.

There were angry protests from the Conservative benches as Mr Callaghan told the House: "As regards The Times, the freedom of the press is in question and so is the freedom of the individual."

"Some of us who have suffered at the hands of the press know what that means. Freedom of the press is apparently means, on occasions, as I have had occasion to know in the not-too-distant past, freedom to print inaccurate and totally false information, even though the press are told beforehand that it is inaccurate."

Earlier, Mrs Thatcher had urged him to condemn the industrial action by some workers who refused to print The Times because they disagreed with the content of a report.

"Will he condemn that industrial action wholeheartedly", she asked, "because it constitutes censorship of the press?"

Mr Callaghan replied that he did not set himself up as an instant pundit on such matters, but he thought that the freedom of the press depended on accurate reporting and printing.

"Although The Times has not appeared", he said, "as far as I know nobody has heard what the views are of those who refused to allow it to appear. If it is true that nobody knows what they are, I do not intend to judge it. What I have noticed is that The Guardian seems to have printed the story and the comment, and to have done it in a way that has met with general satisfaction."

As the Tory benches responded angrily, Mrs Thatcher shouted across the Chamber: "I little thought ever to hear a Prime Minister uphold the censorship of the press, which is what he has done."

The Prime Minister was clearly losing his temper, which is not often the case in his exchanges with the leader of the Opposition. Before they got too deeply into the matter it would be better if they found out the facts, she suggested.

As far as he was concerned there was to be no censorship, and the Opposition, if they ever put aside their party bias, knew that the Prime Minister was agreed with the content of a report.

Mr Patrick Cormack, Conservative MP for Staffordshire, South-West, suggested that the Prime Minister should call at the offices of The Times and give a more unequivocal statement in support of a free press than he had given to the House.

of Commons. Mr Callaghan should realize, he said, that a free press implied freedom to print inaccuracies and freedom for people to reply to them.

That was too much for the Prime Minister. What he did realize, he returned angrily, was that the Opposition was trying to pursue party points.

Later, Mr Norman Tebbit, Conservative MP for Waltham Forest, Chingford, making the first move for an emergency debate on the issue, said that one of the printing unions had refused to print the newspaper as prepared by the editorial staff because the members of that union did not approve of the contents. It was the first time The Times had been censored on such a ground in its long and distinguished career.

It was clear from the Prime Minister's statement that the Government had no intention of acting to protect the freedom of the press.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Conservative MP for Cirencester and Tewkesbury, also asking for an emergency debate, said there was an implicit threat to press freedom in the Prime Minister's qualification of that freedom by the words "provided it is accurate".

The qualification that the press "should only be free so far as it prints what the Prime Minister considers to be accurate" seemed to be a qualification which would effectively deny the freedom of the press", he said.

He maintained that the issue of a free press was at the very heart of the rights of the people, whether interrupted by strikers at The Times or by the Prime Minister's view of what was accurate, or not.

Astor condemnation, page 2
Parliamentary report, page 6

Post unions to ban links with S Africa

By Our Labour Staff
With unanimous resolve, the 31 members of the executive of the Union of Post Office Workers decided yesterday to bring a motion before the union's annual conference under the Post Office Act and boycott all telephone calls, mail and telegrams to South Africa next week.

Their action, taken in response to a call for "international solidarity" from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, is being followed by other unions who hope to influence apartheid policy.

Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said: "We are not providing or maintaining circuits to the country except in a matter of 'life and death'."

Other unions, including the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, will meet before the ban is put into effect.

Under the Post Office Act, 1969, it is an offence to interfere with the passage of mail or to incite others to do so.

The decision by the TGWU was made at a meeting of its finance and general purposes committee.

Mr Jones said members would "demonstrate their feelings" against the South African authorities by refusing to handle certain goods and by halting certain ships.

The action would be as effective as that taken in Norway, where dockers are to halt trade.

Commons question: Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, said in reply to an emergency question in the Commons that it would be "very premature" for him to take action. It was for the courts to decide whether the postal union's action was contrary to the Post Office Act.

Union men's objection to story stops 'Times'

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Staff
A censorship dispute involving Fleet Street printing unions prevented publication of The Times yesterday and delayed London editions of The Guardian.

The National Graphical Association and the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsope) machine-room members objected to a report of an article by Mr David Asor, former editor of The Observer, which he wrote of sabotage and industrial action by printing unions to censor news.

After protracted talks between Times management representatives and officials of the machine-room chambers (office branches) of the unions, Natsope agreed to publication of the report as long as there was a right of reply. NGA members, however, wanted a disclaimer added by the management at the foot of the article. Their action was unofficial.

Mr William Rees-Mogg, editor of The Times, said the NGA chapel had, in effect, made Mr Asor's point about union censorship a grave threat to press freedom.

London editions of The Guardian yesterday and later editions printed in Manchester said at the end of a four-paragraph report of Mr Asor's remarks: "The management of The Guardian was asked last night to point out that union censorship of this paper—in the terms described by Mr Asor—had never taken place. In The Guardian's experience, such censorship has not existed."

Mr Rees-Mogg said last night that the Natsope attitude seemed entirely reasonable. "I stated that we had a general policy of giving rights of reply to people who were criticized but I could not commit myself to put in anything particular until I had seen it. I said it seemed probable that if they made a statement or wrote a letter that reply would be published in a reasonably prominent way."

The attitude of the NGA chapel was "different", he added. "The position is absolutely clear. The Times will not allow either censorship by subtraction from, or censorship by addition to, copy. This was censorship. The basic point was that they would not run criticism of themselves in the form in which it was prepared for the newspaper on an ordinary editorial basis."

Earlier in Wednesday night's management-chapel discussions the NGA members had wanted deletion of some words, but they wanted some words added.

Mr Bill Barnes, father (chairman) of the Natsope machine-room operatives' chapel at The Times, said last night: "The management of The Guardian was asked last night to point out that union censorship of this paper—in the terms described by Mr Asor—had never taken place. In The Guardian's experience, such censorship has not existed."

The French have 16 names for British businessmen



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Rhodesian UN hearing plea

The United Nations Security Council is to ignore a request from Rhodesia to take part in the debate on alleged violations by Rhodesian troops against Botswana, a spokesman for the world body said last night. Rhodesia has denied the allegations, and asserted its right under the United Nations Charter to reply to the debate, although not a member-state Salisbury request, page 10

Mr Ford's warning

his farewell State of the Union report Congress, President Ford gave warning of the steady and constant build-up of military forces and said America must keep up its defences

Doctors' ethics plea

is working party on the ethical responsibilities of doctors in a situation leading industrial action says that ethical responsibility to the community is shared by the Government. There should be acceptance by the Government of that fact, and joint announcement

Britain and Europe

series of reports in The Times will assess effects on British life of four years' membership in the European Community. Monday, Roger Berthoud reports on Westminster and Whitehall

Tory fillip for PR campaigners

A decision by Conservative leaders to allow a free vote on proportional representation for the proposed Scottish and Welsh assemblies is seen as a fillip for the proportional representation campaigners at Westminster

Mr Jenkins's priority

Mr Jenkins, new President of the European Commission, has made tackling the EEC's main problem, the growing gap between rich and poor members, his priority. Brussels officials believe. They are hopeful he can give the commission greater authority

Price watchdog plan

Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, proposes a new body with wider powers to replace the Price Commission next summer. Detailed discussions have still to be held with the TUC, Retail Consortium and the CBI

Rome: Shipowner is Italy's third kidnaper victim in two days

China: The imminent return of Mr Teng Hsiang-ping is regarded as almost a certainty

Lord Avon weaker

The condition of Lord Avon deteriorated yesterday. After his doctor had visited him last night the family issued the following statement: "Lord Avon is weaker and is sleeping peacefully"

Leader page, 17

Letters: On open space in Lambeth, from Mr David Simpson and Mr Peter Cary; on the release by France of Abu Daoud, from Mr Lionel Birch

Leading articles: Mr Crossland in Europe; The release of Abu Daoud: Urban decay

Features, pages 12 and 16
Reg Prentice on the need of a left-of-centre alternative to the Tories; Bernard Levin on Scott Fitzgerald; Fashion by Prudence Glynn

Arts, page 13
David Robinson on new films in London; Michael Ratcliffe on The Acharch Letters (BBC2); Irving Wardle on Party Hosts (Almost Free Theatre); concert notices by William Mann, Paul Griffiths and Keith Horner

Sweeping attack on Czech human rights group

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, Jan 12
The telephone of Pavel Kohout, Czechoslovakia's most prominent playwright, has been cut off. It was officially announced in Prague today.

The Czechoslovak post office took the extraordinary step of making a public statement to this effect, adding that it had been done "on the grounds of public interest".

Mr Kohout accepted many calls from Western correspondents over the past few days about the new protest movement in Czechoslovakia, which is running a campaign for the restoration of human rights. He coolly spoke at length to The Times on Monday as the secret police were hammering on his door.

He was arrested immediately afterwards, and has been released and rearrested at least twice since.

Throughout Czechoslovakia today, the authorities were organizing a sweeping attack on the human rights movement by 242 intellectuals last week. Works assemblies passed resolutions condemning them as "bankrupt politicians, renegades, traitors and imperialist hacks".

Party newspapers used powerful language to make the same charge. Yesterday, Rude

Pravda described the authors of the manifesto as "servants of the blackest imperialist reaction."

Meanwhile, the security police is continuing the interrogation of the signatories.

Prague: A football star and a theatrical director added their voices today to the wave of Czechoslovak resolutions condemning the Charter 77 manifesto. The official Czech news agency carried interviews with many people expressing agreement with the party's attack on the authors and signatories of the manifesto.

Rome: The Italian Communist Party newspaper L'Unita today published a protest against the harassment of intellectuals demanding civil rights in Czechoslovakia. A front-page declaration signed by six Italian Communists, intellectuals blamed the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 for what they termed the present alarming situation there.

Moscow: Izvestia claimed today that the freedom sought by the authors of the Czechoslovak manifesto was the freedom of speaking "from positions of open anti-Sovietism".

It described them as "a group of people from the collapsed ranks of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie and organizers of the counter-revolution in Czechoslovakia in 1968".

Financial Editor, page 21
Market report, page 23

Citroën announce a powerful new CX engine and a wider CX range.



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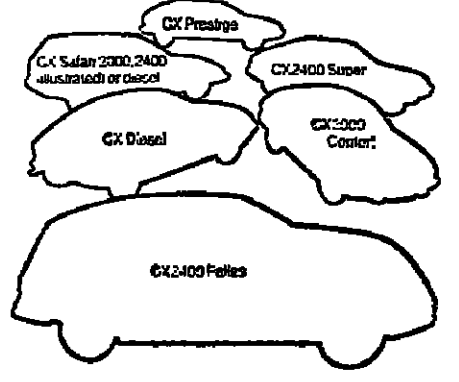
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HOME NEWS

Government shares the medical profession's responsibility to the community, doctors emphasize

By John Raper
Health Services Correspondent

Although doctors must always consider first their obligations to patients wider considerations have arisen from the establishment of the National Health Service.

Making that point, the joint working party that has been considering the ethical responsibilities of doctors in a situation leading them to take industrial action concludes that the profession's ethical responsibility to the community is part of a responsibility shared by the Government. If there was acceptance by the Government of that principle and a joint announcement to that effect it would be of advantage to all.

In a report published today it says that both parties should admit that the present machinery of consultation does not effectively minimize the possibility of confrontation between government and the profession or effectively and speedily resolve confrontation when it occurs.

More effective conciliation machinery must be introduced, and urgent discussions are necessary to decide how best to do it.

Sir Rodney Smith, President of the Royal College of Surgeons and chairman of the working party, said at a press conference that it was hoped that there would be an immediate response to the request for discussions. The report was an attempt by doctors to act constructively on behalf of the community.

The age-old ethic was that, no matter what the circum-

stances, a doctor could not withdraw his services from a patient. In recent years there have been disputes about pay and conditions, but more important was what was to happen when a government required doctors to act in a certain way and accept a situation that they thought harmful to their patients? Should doctors do nothing?

The working party was formed because of deep feelings within the conference of medical royal colleges and the British Medical Association that the creation of the National Health Service had introduced a new dimension into a doctor's ethical responsibilities, which had never been properly examined.

The report, which has political overtones, says it is not an attempt to dictate to others, but a basis for thought and discussion. It makes strongly the point that, if the state has undertaken to provide health care for the community, it also has obligations to the profession and the community. The state is responsible for defining the limits of health care to be provided by the NHS, and for making available the necessary resources.

As a near-monopoly employer the state has a special obligation to ensure that professional ethics are not brought into conflict with doctors' contractual obligations.

The imposition on doctors of legal obligations incompatible with ethics would compel them to leave the service and practise independently.

The working party discussed

the dilemma facing doctors when they appear powerless to prevent falling standards of patient care. It is unreasonable, the report says, to expect doctors to remain passive in the face of declining standards, inadequate resources and lay intervention in the doctor-patient relationship in a way that might affect adversely.

Nor is it acceptable to most doctors to take industrial action. Therefore the state and the profession have a peculiar responsibility to each other. The profession should not require the state to renege on its social responsibilities and the state should not require the doctors to renege on their ethical responsibilities.

A difficulty that seems likely to persist, the report continues, is that the two sets of responsibilities are occasionally incompatible, if not in direct conflict. In the context of the health service, doctors must be treated differently from other groups. Other groups have a range and power of action in supporting their claims, which are far less fettered.

It is doubly important for the profession and the Government to prevent causes of conflict from reaching a point at which some withdrawal of services becomes the only remedy for doctors. The profession has a special responsibility not to create such conflict purely to further the advantage of its members.

The report has been sent to Mr Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal College of Surgeons and other organizations.

Advance air tickets at half fare

By Arthur Reed

Advance purchase excursion (APEX) fares at about half the normal fares in many cases are to be introduced on scheduled air services between London and a number of places in Europe this summer.

APEX fares have been in force on the North Atlantic routes for the past two years and have been a great success. To book for the European version passengers will have to commit themselves a month before travel and stay at their destination for not less than two weeks (one week in the case of Greece) and not more than three months.

British Airways and the national airlines of Greece, Italy and Turkey hope to obtain full agreement to the new tariff at a meeting of the International Air Transport Association in Geneva next week.

Under the APEX plan, the normal return fare to Milan will be reduced from £107 to £57.50, Tunis from £107 to £57.50, Venice from £122.50 to £72.50, to Pisa from £118 to £72.50, to Rome from £140 to £77.50, to Naples from £150.50 to £82.50, to Corfu from £153 to £83, to Salonika from £160 to £85, to Athens from £170 to £85, and to Istanbul from £170 to £85.

Court of Appeal frees jail roof protester

Terence Pollard, aged 21, who spent three days last summer sitting on the roof of Walton jail, Liverpool, protesting his innocence, was freed by the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Mr Pollard, of Prescott Road, Liverpool, was jailed for 18 months at Liverpool Crown Court on November 13, 1975, on a charge of causing bodily harm to Raymond Corson, aged 15. The Court of Appeal quashed his conviction after hearing submissions on the way the trial judge had directed the jury as to how they should treat identification evidence, Lord Justice Waller, sitting with Lord Justice Stephenson and Mr Justice Slyn, said there was a lurking doubt about the case.

Lassa fever suspect

A girl, aged 19, who arrived at Gatwick airport yesterday with feverish symptoms, is in Coppetts Wood isolation hospital, north London, with suspected Lassa fever, the Department of Health said last night.

Traders reject accusations of unfair profits during vegetable shortage

Although vegetable prices have fallen slightly in the past week, they remain high. Mr Derek Thorpe, chairman of the Covent Garden Tenants' Association, told reporters yesterday: "If this weather continues there may be a sticky couple of months ahead."

Home crops were hard to lift and the keeping quality of some vegetables, notably potatoes, was poor. Imports remained very expensive. "Price levels of vegetables on the Continent are far in excess of our own," Mr Thorpe said.

Wholesalers compared British market prices of £2.50 to £4 for a 22lb bag of sprouts yesterday with £5.50 in Holland and also reported that the cauliflower crops in Jersey and Cornwall had been reduced by two-thirds by last year's drought. Traders rejected accusations that they were making unfair profits out of shortages. Mr Denis Mead, chief executive of the National Federation of Fruit and Potato Traders, said that when prices rose

BMA suggests 'hotel' charges in hospitals

By Our Health Services Correspondent

A central fund for the National Health Service into which money from new sources, such as hotel charges for hospital patients and an increase in prescription charges, could be paid, has been proposed by the British Medical Association.

In a final draft of evidence it will present to the Royal Commission on the National Health Service, which will be published this month before going for approval to a special representative meeting of the profession in March, the council of the association concludes that the service needs an extra £2,000m.

But because there is no hope of the Exchequer's providing a sure source of extra money, the commission should consider other ways of raising more money for the ailing service, the council thinks.

On hotel charges in hospital, the point is made that many patients are being housed in hotels and should have no objection to contributing to their board and lodging if they have to enter hospital. A deduction is made from the pensions of old people admitted to hospital.

No figure is suggested as the amount the royal commission might raise. It was estimated some time ago that charging a patient £2 a night would bring in about £300m.

The council rules out a consultation fee for patients, largely because it is felt that

it would be a misuse of doctors' time to turn them into tax collectors filling up yet more forms. But the royal commission, it is suggested, should look at a completely new system, possibly (although that is not advocated) on the lines of some continental systems in which the patient pays a fee and the money is reimbursed from government or insurance funds.

A compulsory deduction from wages should be considered, with the Government making a similar amount for anyone unable to pay, such as the old, the very young and the chronically sick.

A national lottery to raise money is ruled out, but it is thought that such a lottery might be given to local lotteries to provide money for local projects.

The evidence reflects alarm about medical manpower. Recently the suggestion has been made that the expansion of medical schools might lead in a few years to too many doctors. The council suggests that the royal commission should produce an interim report on manpower.

The evidence has been produced by a BMA working party assisted by panels on organization and administration, the health service; finance; future health patterns; manpower and staffing; and the relationship of the profession to the state service.

Campaign urged to restore country scenes

A national campaign to plant trees and hedges to replace those which are being lost is called for in a Countryside Commission report published yesterday.

It says the appearance of the farmed countryside in lowland England and Wales is changing dramatically and rich and varied scenes established over many centuries are being lost.

New farming techniques have been encouraged by the Government through measures designed to keep down food costs. The farmers are proud of their achievement but have given much less consideration to the effect on the landscape. Attempts should now be made to stop unnecessary clearance of features of landscape value, to ensure that those who need advice and financial help can get it and to ensure that public authorities set a good example on publicly owned land.

Sharp fall in candidates for Anglican ministry

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

A sharp fall in the number of ordinands (candidates for the ministry) accepted for training by the Church of England last year is disclosed by the Advisory Council for the Church's Ministry today. Candidates accepted for the full-time ministry fell from 348 in 1975 to 254 in 1976.

The fall has caused much disappointment in the church. The 1975 figure had been a slight improvement on the 1974 total of 340, which had been greeted with some excitement as the reversal of a long-term downward trend. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Coggan, had referred to the reversal in his enthronement address at Canterbury Cathedral at the beginning of 1975, as a sign that the church could recover some of its lost ground. The 1976 figure is in fact below the 1973 total.

Food prices

Hugh Clayton

The proportion of profit taken by traders has risen. Mr Robert Jackson, a Sheffield trader and member of the potatoes committee of the federation, said: "Nobody is hoarding potatoes. We always have an increase in demand in cold, snowy weather."

Although consumption had risen temporarily, the tendency had been for it to fall after high prices during the past two seasons. Consumption had risen from an annual average of 220lb a head two years ago to 170lb a head last year and between 150lb and 160lb now.

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The shops will not be reached this year, Mr Jackson said. "We are quite optimistic that there will be no famine."

Traders want EEC duties against vegetables, including potatoes, from outside to be stopped. Many vegetables carry duties between 10 and 20 per cent, but the levy on potatoes has been suspended until the end of March. British wholesalers and shopkeepers want the suspension to be prolonged.

Fruit offers better value than vegetables at present. A pound of bananas at 40c costs only half as much as a pound of home-grown sprouts. A small grapefruit or lemon need cost no more than a large home-grown potato while an Israeli avocado will sell this weekend for about the same as an English cauliflower.

Egg prices have begun to increase again, although not by as much as they fell before Christmas. Large eggs will cost an extra 2p and standard an extra 1p a dozen next week.



Workmen, in protective clothing against asbestos, dismantling a power plant at Battersea A station in London, which for many years had the largest generator in Europe.

PLP paves way to more open government

Our Political Correspondent

The Parliamentary Labour Party made a demand last night that could pave the way towards more open government. It approved a report proposing that the Government should arrange for departmental ministers to meet three times a year to supply subject groups with a memorandum "outlining the major policy activities on which their departments will be concentrating over the next three months."

The report came from a party committee that has investigated how backbenchers can be brought more effectively into the process of policy-making. It states that the views of backbenchers on proposed policy changes should be known to the Government in time for them to affect decisions.

"In the case of legislation, which almost always involves clear party commitments and has a relatively long period of gestation, we believe there should be an absolute obligation on ministers to consult the relevant subject group as early as possible... early enough for its views to be taken into account," the report states.

The committee, chaired by Mr Sydney Irving, MP for Dartford, recognized that there are practical limitations, for example, in foreign affairs, where the speed of events might make it difficult for ministers to consult the subject group concerned.

Because group meetings are often badly attended, the committee proposed that they should be reduced from 25 to 16, basing the new groupings on subjects on the joint responsibilities of various ministries. Separate groups were proposed for Europe and parliamentary affairs.

Last night backbenchers approved the general plan, but they voted to change the pattern of groups so that the health group will continue separately and not be joined with social security and disablement.

Academy is to charge sales commission

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

Moves to improve its financial situation were announced by the Royal Academy yesterday. For the first time it is to charge a commission on sales at the summer exhibition, and students at its schools, the oldest art schools in Britain, will have to pay fees from next September.

The academy also announced increased handling fees for the summer exhibition. Non-members will pay £5.50 instead of £4, and members £11 instead of £7.

Sir Hugh Casson, the president, said some of the steps being taken were heavily resented by most members: they included fees for students (£750 a year for postgraduates and £650 for first-degree courses) and the charging of a commission on summer exhibition sales.

"This is very small by gallery standards, because they charge 30 to 50 per cent and we are proposing 15 per cent," he said.

The art schools cost £50,000 a year and the new fees, which will be met by the Department of Education and Science and by local authorities, will bring in £14,000 in the first year, £28,000 in the second, and £42,000 in the third.

Another element in the academy's fund-raising plan, the "Friends" scheme, has got off to a good start, with nearly 1,300 people joining in the

various categories, bringing in more than £15,000 in the first two weeks.

The academy also announced the institution of two prizes of £1,000 each, to be awarded to the summer exhibition exhibitor considered by the academy to be the most distinguished and the one considered the best by the public, who will vote during the first week of the exhibition, which takes place this year from May 21 to August 14.

This year will see an ambitious programme at the academy. One of the most unusual exhibitions (March 14 to April 1) will demonstrate the use of the laser beam as a technique for forming images in the air. Demonstrations will take place in the courtyard at Burlington House at night.

Great and royal Victorian paintings will be shown from March 19 to July 10 under the title "This Brilliant Year", a phrase taken from Queen Victoria's diary for the golden jubilee year of 1837: "Never, never can I forget this brilliant year."

Other exhibitions: New Contemporary (students), February 4 to 25; John Turner, R.S.A., March 5 to April 11; Sir Thomas Monnington, P.P.R.A., October 8 to November 13; 19th Century British Painting 1832-1877, September 24 to November 19; Drawings of Leonardo da Vinci, November 24 to February 12, 1978; Gustave Courbet, January 18 to March 19, 1978. There will also be an exhibition this summer in Battersea Park.

Union move to ease wage controls

A summary of some of the news due to appear in The Times yesterday, which was not published.

Which? to 24 parages for engine tuning. At half of them the work done was judged to be "appalling" and at a further eight it was "unsatisfactory."

The Motor Agents' Association said it did not condone the use of guidelines for an orderly return to free collective bargaining when the 41 per cent pay-restraint policy expires in six months.

The TUC's economic committee approved the outline of the 1977 Economic Review, which will set out the government's year's congress decision that wage controls should be progressively relaxed from August 1 to allow for productivity bargaining, the restoration of wage differentials and pay increases and more for the lower-paid.

The committee decided in principle to hold a conference when appropriate on the whole range of economic issues—industrial strategy, taxation, wages policy, the IMF loan and any revision of the Chancellor's tactic of publicly announcing the Budget his desired level of pay restraint. There was much disquiet about his style of bargaining in public last year, and union leaders will be looking for an assurance that they will not face another fait accompli this year.

The final version of the 1977 review will be put to the economic committee next month and published shortly before the Budget. The unions will then have their traditional meeting with the Chancellor aimed at influencing his economic decisions.

Employers have made clear that they will be pressing for a much stricter wage deal in the next round of pay talks. Although no final decision has been taken, officials of the Confederation of British Industry and industrial leaders are apparently agreed that the nation's pay bill must not rise by more than 5 or 6 per cent between mid-1977 and mid-1978.

Poor service at garages alleged

Garage servicing is generally incompetent, often wasteful and in some cases dishonest, according to a survey in Which?, the consumer magazine. It says that despite a new code of practice standards have not improved in the past six years.

Labour agrees over EEC poll

The Parliamentary Labour Party endorsed proposals for the election of Labour MPs to the European Assembly in the next session beginning in March.

It was agreed that the Labour MPs' delegation of 12 should be elected on a regional basis, and that all Labour MPs, including ministers, should be allowed to vote.

Under the agreed electoral system MPs will be invited to nominate colleagues within their own regional groups on an individual and not a group basis.

Union to state 'Trotskyist' case

The first attempts to patch over Labour's internal dispute over the appointment of Mr Andrew (Andy) Bevan, a Trotskyist, as national youth officer, were made when representatives of the national executive and the National Union of Labour Organisers (NULO) met at Transport House.

Cut of £28m in school-building

School-building allocations for the years 1976-1978 have been cut by £28m from £261m to £233m.

Only the main rooms downstairs will be open to sightseers, including the school, which is usually occupied by the Royal Family. They were seen in it when filmed for the BBC television documentary Royal Family.

The dining room, the drawing room, and the picture-filled corridor leading to the ballroom will also be shown to tourists.

Fee rises cut numbers of graduates

By Frances Gibb, of The Times Higher Education Supplement

Universities are expected to lose at least a tenth of their 51,000 postgraduates next year, because of the Government's proposals to increase tuition fees.

In answer to a survey by the University Grants Committee on the likely effects of the increased fees, universities have said that the students they are most concerned about are postgraduates, in particular, British postgraduates. That group faces the steepest increases: from £182 a year to £750.

Some universities estimate that their British postgraduate numbers will fall by as much as 30 per cent. There are 33,000 such students, a third of whom are privately (as opposed to British Government) financed.

Lancaster University is expecting a drop in its number of British postgraduates of anything up to a third, which would reduce its total postgraduate intake from 600 to 530. At Reading, self-financing British students, of which there are about eighty, are expected to fall by half. It has been estimated that a further tenth might withdraw after embarking on a course through lack of funds.

All universities expect to be able to make up the shortfall in postgraduates by increasing their undergraduate intake.

Protest by parents over school closures

By Tim Devlin

Buckinghamshire Education Committee yesterday decided to close five nursery schools and its school library but not to go ahead with controversial plan to cut or school meal service, because would be against the law.

Instead the committee decided to ask the Association of County Councils to apply the Government to see if principles governing the provision of school meals could be reviewed so that the authority could spend more money on teachers and other priorities. About two hundred parents and children gathered on the county hall to protest against the recommendation to close the nursery school High Wycombe, Amersley and Bletchley. The committee decided to negotiate with private groups to run schools.

Mr Keith Smith, Headmaster of Aylesbury Grammar School, warned the committee that plan to make redundant a number of the ancillary staff who in schools would cause some schools would not be able to offer science courses. The cuts come within £70k of the target figure of £200,000 which has been necessary reductions in the rate support grant.

A plan to reduce the teaching force by 350 was not voted but a committee has been set up to see if the further £70k can be saved without reducing the pupil/teacher ratio.

Alleged assault on teacher

David John Pearce, aged unemployed, of Birkbeck R. Martin John Garbould, aged unemployed, of Oak Ave, and a boy of 15, all of Tottenham, London, were remanded in custody until next Thursday to appear before Tottenham magistrates. They are charged with entering a classroom at Tottenham County School, Selby Rd, on January 11 at trespass with intent to cause a disturbance. The charges are alleged to have been committed on a course through lack of funds.

All universities expect to be able to make up the shortfall in postgraduates by increasing their undergraduate intake.

New plan to fight urban decay

A concerted new government programme intended to arrest urban decay is likely to be announced early in the spring. Details will probably be given in a White Paper on the subject. The programme was established last September under Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment.

The economic decline of cities has become one of the Government's main preoccupations. Mr Fresson, Minister of Housing and Construction, said that the issues go beyond merely adjusting rate-support grant. His department could not cope alone.

Mr Fresson is expected to announce a new conference to mark publication of reports of the studies of inner Liverpool, St. Heaps, Birmingham, and part of the London borough of Lambeth, which were commissioned by the Conservative Party and have cost an estimated £1m.

The argument that inner cities are still overcrowded is put forward in a report, by the Shalton Cox Partnership and Institute of Community Studies on the Stockwell area of Lambeth. It says that inner city London where population pressures are still so strong that their dispersal is needed. The objective should be to help low-income families to move out.

There should be a coordinated allocation system, as proposed by the Greater London Council and the London Boroughs Association, which would give Londoners in all boroughs equal access to public housing. New rented housing should be constructed in growth areas in parts of the green belt. There is no justification for further large-scale redevelopment in inner London, the report says. "The housing gain sought to achieve it proved illusory; such gain better sought in the form of a national policy in place of a fragmented approach of government departments."

The Small Heath report by Llewellyn-Davies, Mr Forester-Walker and Mr Bannister, says the high rate of unemployment, more than fifth for men, in a region at least until recently has been among the most prosperous in the country.

Inner Area Studies: Liverpool, Birmingham and Lambeth. Studies of consultants' final reports (Stationery Office, £1.50). Leading article, page 1.

Protest by
parents
over school
closures

By Tim Dettin
Education Correspondent
Birmingham
Committee yesterday
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end the school library
but not to go ahead
with other plans
school meal service
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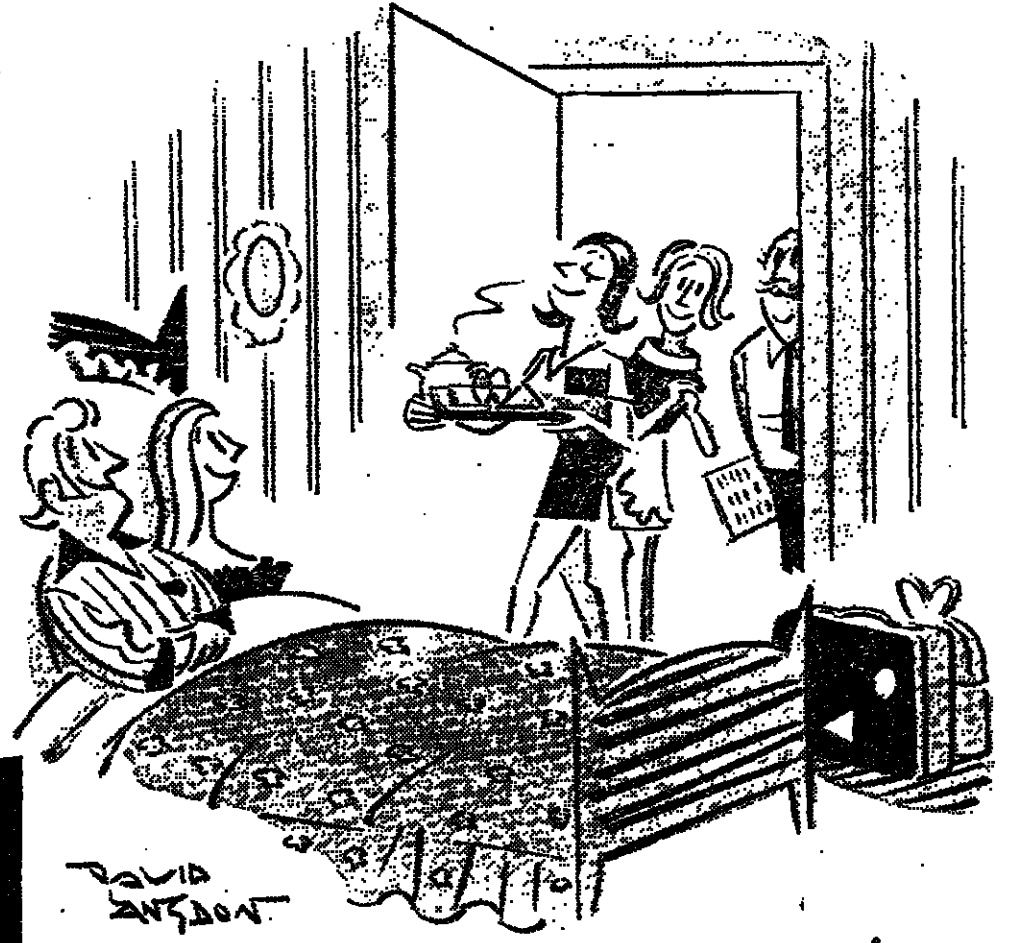
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No one tries harder than Avis.



Like the time Avis rental sales agent Dorothy Kilty helped a Danish couple who arrived too late to collect their Avis car. A taxi driver took them to her home, where she put them up for the night, made them breakfast, and saw them on their way.

Like the time Avis secretary Joan Knight came to the rescue of an Avis customer involved in a minor accident near Heathrow. She gave him coffee, looked after his luggage, then drove him to Avis Heathrow to pick up another car.

Like the time Avis mechanic Stanley Satchell gave up his Saturday afternoon to rewire the window control of an Avis Rolls-Royce.

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Law Report January 13 1977

Privy Council

Restriction on pilots not unconstitutional

Government of Malaysia v Selangor Pilot Association

Before Viscount Dilhorne, Lord Wheatley, Lord Salmon, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton and Lord Russell of Killowen

[Judgments delivered January 11]

Legislation providing that it was an offence to act as a pilot in Port Swettenham, Malaysia, unless employed by the port authority

did not amount to an unconstitutional deprivation of the property of pilots operating at the port to a compulsory acquisition of the business of a pilots' association there.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (Lord Salmon dissenting) advised that on appeal by the Government of Malaysia from a decision of the Court of Appeal of Malaysia that section 35A of the Port Authorities Act, 1963 (as amended), was contrary to Article 13 of the Constitution should be allowed.

Article 13 provides that "(1) No person shall be deprived of his property save in accordance with law. (2) No law shall provide for the compulsory acquisition of property without adequate compensation."

Mr Robert Alexander, QC, and Mr Nicholas Lyell for the appellants, the Government of Malaysia; Mr Denis Henry and Mr Sivaprasam Sothi (of the Malaysian Bar) for the respondents, the Selangor Pilot Association.

VISCOUNT DILHORNE, giving the judgment of the majority, said that the Selangor Pilot Association was a firm providing pilotage services in Port Swettenham. The association consisted of six licensed pilots. The income of the business was the pilotage dues earned by the partners of the firm and by the licensed pilots employed by it. The association rented premises from the port authority and it had some physical assets.

The Port Authorities Act, 1963, as amended by the Port Authorities (Amendment) Act, 1972, empowered the port authority to declare any part of Port Swettenham a pilotage district and imposed on the port authority the duty of providing pilotage services for the port. Section 35A provided that any person not employed by the port authority who acted as a pilot in a pilotage district should be guilty of an offence.

In April, 1972, Port Swettenham was declared a pilotage district, and in May the port authority began to operate the pilotage services in the port. The authority offered to employ every licensed pilot, and most accepted. The authority also purchased the association's physical assets.

In December, 1972, the association issued a writ against the port authority and the Malaysian Government claiming compensation for the goodwill of the Selangor Pilot Association which had been compulsorily acquired and, alternatively, that section 35A of the Port Authorities Act (as amended) was unconstitutional and of no effect. The Federal Court decided that section 35A did not comply with Article 13, basing its conclusion on decisions of the Supreme Court of India on the comparable provisions of Article 31 of the Constitution of India.

The first question was whether the restriction imposed by section 35A of the Port Authorities Act on the exercise of a pilot's right given by the grant of a licence amounted to a deprivation of property. In their Lordships' opinion it did not. All the pilots lost was the right to act as pilots unless employed by the port authority and the right to employ others on pilotage, neither right being a proprietary right. The fact that the association could not carry on its business and employ licensed pilots, but unless it was deprived of property otherwise than in accordance with law or its property was compulsorily acquired or used by the port authority there was no breach of Article 13.

After considering the Indian cases and the judgment of the Federal Court, their Lordships thought that Article 13 could not possibly be construed in the same way as Article 31 of the Constitution of India. A person might be deprived of his property by another acquiring or using it, but those were not the only ways by which he might be deprived. It was wrong to interpret "deprived" in Article 13(1) as if it meant only "acquisition or use" when those words were used in Article 13(2).

A person could be deprived of property by a mere negative or restrictive provision, but it did not follow that a provision leading to deprivation also led to compulsory acquisition or use.

In the present case if the association was deprived of property there was no breach of Article 13(1) because the deprivation was in accordance with a law which was within the competence of the legislature. In relation to Article 13(2), the question was whether any property of the association had been acquired or used by the port authority. The physical assets had been acquired by voluntary agreement. Even if the right to employ licensed pilots was a right of property the association's right to do so was not acquired by the authority, whose

right derived from the legislature. Similarly, even if the association had goodwill, that was not acquired by the authority either.

Their Lordships did not question the decision in *Ullster Transport Authority v James Brown & Sons Ltd* [1953] NI 79. It was clear that there Lord MacDermott, Chief Inspector, had had regard to the legislative history and to the fact that the statutory provision there considered was a colourable device to secure property without compensation. When it was clear that a prohibition imposed by the legislature was such a colourable device it could properly be held to be ultra vires. But a colourable device ought not to be ascribed readily to the legislature. Even if there had been failure to comply with Article 13 it was doubtful whether the association would have had any right of action against the Government of Malaysia for failure by the legislature to observe the provisions of the Constitution.

The appeal should be allowed with costs.

LORD SALMON, dissenting, said that he was entirely convinced that the Port Authorities (Amendment) Act, 1972, did provide indirectly but inevitably for the compulsory acquisition without compensation of the pilot association's property by the port authority and was therefore in contravention of Article 13(2) of the Constitution. The appeal raised constitutional issues of vital importance, and his Lordship feared that it would encourage and facilitate nationalism without compensation throughout the Commonwealth. There were many who believed passionately, perhaps rightly, that nationalization was necessary in the public interest and led to greater efficiency. But even if that view were correct it could not amount to Article 13(2).

When the port authority acquired the business it acquired the goodwill with it. That deprived the association of the right to sell a valuable asset and therefore the association should be compensated.

Even if the Port Authorities (Amendment) Act could be described as regulatory, regulation going so far would amount to a taking. His Lordship would have advised that the appeal should be dismissed.

Solicitors: Stephenson Harwood & Tatham; Bulcraig & Davis.

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Mr Crosland looks to medium-term future of Europe

European Parliament Luxembourg

To mark the beginning of the United Kingdom presidency of the European Economic Community, Mr Anthony Crosland, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, in his first speech to the European Parliament on Wednesday, set out a long-term vision of the Community and its role in the world.

Mr Crosland said the Community was not just a collection of states but a new entity, a new political structure, a new way of life. He said the Community was not just a collection of states but a new entity, a new political structure, a new way of life.

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work well. Equally it was to the Community's advantage that the deep-seated interests of member states should be recognized and as far as possible accommodated. It was in this spirit that they must make progress in these three most crucial areas.

Turning to the central economic question of internal integration within the Community, Mr Crosland said they faced a dual problem of baffling complexity. First, and most important in welfare terms, the level of unemployment in most of their countries was intolerably high, and while it remained so, public opinion, at least in the United Kingdom, found it hard to perceive the benefits of Community membership.

In addition, their economies, while all performing at an excessive level of unemployment, were diverging in other ways to an extent that in practice ruled out major measures of integration. A cure to the first of these problems was, in his view, a condition of solving the second.

What should the Community do in this situation? There was no simple or simple answer which explained why there was so much waiting and gnashing of teeth yet a marked absence of practical proposals. Indeed this was natural, for the Community was not a simple entity. It was a complex of many different states, many of which, like the United States and Japan, were outside the Community.

Within the Community the continued it is clear that detailed measures of harmonization will not of themselves bring economic integration. In the same way more direct attempts to achieve economic integration had foundered because the degree of divergence which they sought to correct was beyond their power to correct. The regional and social funds, valuable as they were, had not had a significant impact in reducing disparities in wealth and growth rates between different regions of the EEC.

We cannot hope to achieve a better convergence or more integration, he said, until all the economies are once again on the path of full employment and healthy growth. That must be our priority for the next few months. As for the internal political development of the Community, they all recognized the need for a greater sense of political purpose within the Community. But at the same time they recognized that the debate between federalists and confederalists was irrelevant and unhelpful. They did not know what to do, but they knew what not to do. They must not let the Community be divided by internal disputes. They must not let the Community be divided by internal disputes. They must not let the Community be divided by internal disputes.

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Cooperation vital for future of aerospace

Nato and others because much of the industry was involved in defence.

Mr John Prescott (Kingston upon Hull, East, Lab) said Europe's difficulty was that it did not get the longer production runs available to the American aerospace industry. Europe should exploit its advantage in such projects as Concorde and vertical take-off aircraft. We must, he said, capitalise on them.

Without agreement with the Americans they could not sustain a European aircraft industry. They had to negotiate with the Americans on joint aircraft projects. There were possibilities like the HS 146. An aircraft firm in his constituency was this week laid off 450 workers because of lack of confidence in the future.

Mr Henk Vredeling, Commissioner for employment and social affairs, said there had been a drop of 7 per cent in the number employed in the aircraft industry in the Community. There had been similar problems in other industries like shipbuilding, textiles, glass, and artificial fibres.

The Community would have to set an order of priorities. In the new Commission the distribution of portfolios meant he would be responsible for employment so his work would consist mainly of co-ordinating various parts of the activities of his colleagues.

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Commission work on plan to combat unemployment

The EEC Commission intended to draft a significant and comprehensive policy document in the next few months covering measures for tackling unemployment in the Community, Mr Henk Vredeling, Commissioner for employment and social affairs, said during a debate on unemployment in Europe. The document would be put before the Council of Ministers, a further tripartite conference, and the European Parliament.

He said one of his main activities would be to devise a strategy for reducing unemployment by promoting community and reestablishing full employment.

The new Commission had committed itself to coordination on a larger scale than ever before of the structure, regional and social funds as a means of solving unemployment.

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HOME NEWS

15 stand for election as secretary of TGWU

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Fifteen candidates have entered the election contest for the £7,000 general secretaryship of the Transport and General Workers' Union, Britain's largest, the leadership of which carries considerable political importance.

All the contestants are men. They include five full-time national officials, the son of a previous general secretary and a variety of rank-and-file members, among them a Trotskyist car worker. Voting will begin on Wednesday and the result will be announced a week or two later.

The clear favourite at the outset of the campaign is Mr. Moss Evans, aged 31, the union's national organizer. But he faces competition from Mr. Alex Kiron, the executive officer, who sits on the Labour Party national executive; Mr. John Miller, national secretary of the chemical and oil refining trade group; Mr. Larry Smith, national secretary of passenger services; and Mr. Bill Walsh, the union's white-collar section leader.

Mr. John Cousins, a former national secretary for local government manual workers, who now works for the National Economic Development Office, is among the rank-and-file contenders. His father, Frank, was general secretary before Mr. Jack Jones. Mr. Alan Thornett, known as the "Mole" for his strongly political style of union activity at British Leyland's Oxford plant, is another candidate.

The remaining eight are Mr. William Bennett, a shop steward at Dunlop's Glasgow factory; Mr. William Dyes, a Deal bus driver; Mr. Thomas Flaherty, a white-collar worker at Lyon's Mid. Greenford; Mr. Robert Fulton, a supervisor on the Glasgow Underground; Mr. C. R. Lyon, who works in an engineering factory at Lincoln; Mr. H. Moorhouse, a clerical worker from Barnstaple; Mr. Thomas Pilev, a lorry driver from Bolton; and Mr. D. Thatcher, a Brighton bus driver.

The winning candidate will take over at a critical juncture in union affairs. He will run in tandem with Mr. Jones for a year until the latter retires on March 29, 1978.

In the last election, in 1968, Mr. Jones took 63 per cent of the votes in a 37.3 per cent poll of the union's membership, which then numbered 1,400,000. Mr. Evans is confidently tipped to win this time but not by as large a majority.

Mr. Jones said yesterday that when he retired he would continue to fight for a better deal for old age pensioners. He would not throw in the towel. He said firmly he would not accept a peerage.

Voting will take place chiefly at the workplace, by secret ballot, with lay members of the union scrutinizing the procedure to minimize any abuse. No-nonsense organizer, page 16

Industrial democracy 4: Basis for ordering things better in France President Giscard wants more say for workers

By Charles Hargrove

It is almost two years since the publication of the Sudreau report on the reform of industry which was a bold and generous attempt to review industrial relations and put forward proposals to humanize their workings. Some of its less controversial recommendations, such as the reinforcement of safety measures and the reform of some aspects of management, have become law. But the most controversial one, designed to give the worker a greater say in management, has yet to come.

One can take the cynical view that the Government, faced with many more urgent tasks, such as the battle against inflation, has been in no hurry to press forward a measure that was widely regarded as untimely two years ago when economic difficulties seemed less pressing than now. The scheme provoked the hostility of employers and of the majority of organized labour.

In fact, President Giscard d'Estaing and his Government are much attached to the idea which they believe will take some of the bitterness out of labour confrontation, although they are not so sanguine as to imagine that it will produce industrial harmony and peace. But they feel that it corresponds to the prevailing mood in France and elsewhere for greater responsibility and participation at all levels.

Early this year, probably, a Bill will be tabled in Parliament modifying company law to provide for the representation of workers on the supervisory boards of companies employing more than two thousand people.

The key word in the French concept of participation is "surveillance". It is a bold attempt to find a middle way between the dilution of the management's ultimate responsibility and the transfer of any part of it to the workers, which French unions, with their ideological attachment to the principle of confrontation, reject as a surrender to capitalism.

Workers in the union view must not become accomplices of the capitalist machine. But they insist on the right to greater information about the economic and labour situation in businesses. They also want to be able to contest managerial decisions more effectively than through works councils which are compulsory by law in all businesses employing more than 50 persons.

One of the ways in which that will be made possible is through a regular labour balance-sheet giving complete information on the labour position in businesses employing more than 300 people. Another is the creation within the works council of an economic committee with power to take up with the managing board or the shareholders any economic problem facing the company. This proposal will be submitted to Parliament in the coming spring session either as a separate Bill or as part of an overall Bill incorporating several of the recommendations of the Sudreau report.

The Government believes in reform of industry by persuasion rather than by decree. That is why the Bill will merely suggest that co-supervision be introduced on a voluntary basis for the time being in companies employing more than 2,000 people, which are organized under collegiate management with a supervisory board, not those with a president-director-general and managing board.

The management's power of decision would remain intact. Workers' representatives would hold a third of the seats on supervisory boards, and would have to include at least one representative of junior management. The method of selection of workers' representatives would be left to the shareholders' meeting in each firm.

At present workers have between two and four representatives on the supervisory boards and their voice is only consultative.

Selection of workers' representatives involves the highly explosive issue of the trade union monopoly of representation on works councils which has been axiomatic since 1945. If the Government sought to tamper with it by extending eligibility to non-union members, as the Gaullist party demands, a storm would break about its ears. Freedom for each individual business to decide on the means of selection of workers' representatives is thus the only way the reform can be pushed through.

The idea of collegiate management is alien to the French industrial mind. But the company law is to be reformed to make supervisory boards more attractive and more workable.

Only a few hundred companies have supervisory boards at present. None of them is large, except Peugeot. The Government's aim is to bring large French companies more into line with the European pattern under discussion in the Community.

Concluded

Mr Callaghan plans Basle watch

Continued from page 1

He has referred to reports that Mr Callaghan was in effect denouncing the Chancellor of the Exchequer and taking over the reins himself. He wanted to know "how the Prime Minister's disastrous failures as a person qualified him to assume responsibility over his existing discredited Chancellor" and suggested that Mr Callaghan had lost confidence in Mr Healey he should appoint somebody else to do the job, not himself.

It was that gibe that caused the Prime Minister to react sharply, telling Mr Rost not to believe all he read in the newspaper headlines.

In the news of Mr Callaghan's initiative came from impeccable sources and he could not have been surprised by the interpretation placed upon it. It was indeed clear that Mr Callaghan is not satisfied with the way Mr Healey and the Treasury handled the sterling crisis during October and November, and that he will personally supervise the arrangements made under the Basle agreement.

He intends to have frequent meetings with Mr Healey and Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, to monitor the effects of the Basle agreement on the official sterling balances, and the Bank's operations in support of sterling.

The Prime Minister was not involved in the detailed negotiations of the Basle agreement, but he claims the credit for having taken the initiative in talks with Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, at Chequers last year.

It was made clear in Whitehall that the Prime Minister will not be personally involved in the preparation of next year's Budget, which Mr Healey will present in March or April. Nevertheless, decisions taken by the meetings of small groups of ministers that Mr Callaghan intends to call to look at specific industrial and employment problems are bound to have an impact on the Chancellor's measures.

At the next meeting of NEDC reports are expected from working parties that have been examining 39 industries to find impediments to productivity and investment. With the Chancellor and Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, Mr Callaghan will try to find measures to overcome handicaps to higher productivity and increased exports.

He will also take a personal interest in the preparations for legislation on industrial democracy, including provisions for worker-directors, which will follow publication of the Bullock committee report on January 26.

Mr Callaghan believes that industrial relations will be vastly improved through worker participation, but his expressed desire to get the Bill through Parliament in the present session looks like being thwarted by lack of parliamentary time and the need for lengthy consultations with both sides of industry.

Inevitably, the Conservatives

thought the Prime Minister's move was an attempt to gain political kudos from any economic improvement that flows from the new arrangement with the central bankers and greater confidence in the pound. They see his political skills as being not unlike those of Mr (now Sir) Harold Wilson, who liked to get into the limelight when things were going well but let other ministers take the rap when there was economic trouble.

By making frequent visits to factories and talking with management, shop stewards and workers on the factory floor, Mr Callaghan wants to get a realistic appreciation of the difficulties that have to be overcome if an export-led recovery is to be achieved. He has told his colleagues that he wants to take a fresh look at the Government's industrial strategy to see if more impetus can be given to investment and to overseas selling.

Mr Healey is expected to remain as Chancellor of the Exchequer to marshal through the Budget and the Finance Bill this spring, and to lead the consultations with the unions over the next stage of pay policy, which might involve tax changes. Mr Callaghan indicated in 1974 that he will give Mr Healey a new job in the summer, and there is now less certainty that Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, will get the job.

No change is apparently intended for Mr Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.



The newly cleaned pedestal.

Charles I's plinth is cleaned

By Philip Howard

The pedestal of the statue of Charles I at the top of Whitehall has just been cleaned for the first time in the three centuries it has stood on that majestic site. The statue and its pedestal are justly considered one of the finest outdoor monuments in London, and details of the fine carving never visible since the pollution of the industrial revolution have been recovered.

The pedestal is made of Portland stone, with carved coats of arms and trophies at each end. It was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and the work was carried out by Joshua Marshall, who was master mason to Charles II. It has stood on the present site since 1674.

The Department of the Environment has used novel methods to clean the most important and handsome statue in its care. The worst of the grime and soot encrusting the sculpture of the pedestal was removed by means of a clay poultice. The department of conservation at the Victoria and Albert Museum, drawing on its experience in restoration work in Venice, then cleaned the carvings using a "abrasive" technique: applying fine grits under pressure.

After that a firm specializing in such work impregnated the pedestal with high-density silicone resin.

On the anniversary of the execution of Charles I (January 30, 1649) wreaths are laid at the statue, which looks down Whitehall to his place of execution outside the Banqueting House, by the Clergy of King Charles the Martyr and by the Royal Martyr Church Union.

WEST EUROPE

Hope for Jenkins lead on closing the EEC's rich-poor gap

From David Cross
Brussels, Jan 13

After the undisputed foreign successes of its predecessor, the new European Commission under Mr Roy Jenkins appears set to tackle the main internal problem confronting the Community: the growing divergence in the performance of the economies of the Nine.

This is the interpretation many officials in Brussels are putting on Mr Jenkins's first actions since he took up his appointment last week. Although it is generally accepted that this awesome task has defeated the Community in the past, his performance is already arousing modest hopes of fresh initiatives.

In a commentary on Mr Jenkins's maiden speech to the European Parliament this week, Signor Emilio Gazzo, editor of *Agence Europe*, the influential daily news letter on the Community's activities, applauds the new President's clear desire to give the Commission, and by extension the EEC, greater publicity authority.

One of the main criticisms of earlier Commissions, particularly the last one under the guidance of Mr Francois-Xavier Ortoli of France, was that it lacked the courage and authority to give a lead to member governments.

"The coalition which Mr Jenkins leads, although it encompasses different ideologies, has one major objective, namely the leading of Europe towards unity," Signor Gazzo writes. "The Commission will therefore be judged by the political will it manifests in marshalling all the means necessary to attain this objective and by the ability to display it."

There is general agreement, however, that Mr Jenkins and his 12 colleagues have only a short breathing space to show their mettle if the EEC is, in Mr Jenkins's words, "to break out of the citadel or wither within."

In the view of M. Claude Cheysson, the talented French Socialist who retains the development aid portfolio in the new Commission, the first few months in the life of the Community's executive are the most crucial.

He has told journalists in Brussels that the present Commission will be seen to have failed as an effective body if by the summer it has not come forward with some new imaginative proposals designed to correct the growing gap between rich and poor in the Community. The Commission should focus its attention on a few key issues like unemployment, industrial and agricultural structural problems, and the conduct of multinational companies.

Mr Jenkins began to move in this direction last week when he reorganized certain key portfolios among members of the Commission, Mr Cheysson believes.

Particularly significant in this context, he feels, are the appointment of Mr Henk Vredeling, the veteran Dutch Socialist, as the first European Commissioner responsible for employment policy; the new coordinating role granted to another gifted Socialist, Signor Antonio Golliti, over the deployment of the Community's various aid operations like the regional and social funds, and the responsibility for improving the workings of the EEC customs union and helping to resolve structural problems in industry entrusted to Viscount Etienne Davignon of Belgium.

If a revamped Parliament is ever to assume a more powerful posture than the present, largely consultative assembly, then the Commission will have to come forward with some real political initiatives for MPs to consider.

Shipowner third kidnap victim in two days

From Patricia Clough
Rome, Jan 13

Signor Piero Costa, a member of Italy's biggest shipowner family, is the latest victim of the country's £18m a year kidnapping industry. A huge sum is expected to be asked for his release.

Signor Costa, who runs the technical side of the famous shipping line, was taken by about six bandits he got out of a public life to his hillside home in a suburban last night. He was bound, kicking and screaming into a car. So far no one has been made with the money.

One theory is that it is a political kidnapping. The Brigades' extreme left terrorist group have in the organized kidnappings a murder in Genoa for their political ends. The principal times were, however, from Signor Costa was the kidnapping victim in Italy in days. The others were a 19-year-old industrialist and the daughter of a wealthy Padua businessman.

President Leone will be asked to order a meeting between Signor Andreotti, the Minister, and the Minister of the Interior, Defence, Justice and Treasury on the problem. It will be the first time since such a meeting and his presence underlines the extreme gravity of the situation.

The ministers are expected to discuss not only kidnapping but the soaring crime rate in general, the robbery of police to catch more than a quarter of offenders, the recent escapes from prison the near-paralysis in the CC

Mr Crosland sets targets for European Community

From Michael Horasby
Luxembourg, Jan 13

In a wide-ranging assessment of the EEC's prospects, Mr Crosland, Foreign Secretary and current president of the Council of Ministers, told the European Parliament yesterday that despite the difficulties ahead he built a more robust and hopeful view than the pessimists.

Making the keynote speech which is tradition at the beginning of each new president's six-month term of office, Mr Crosland said he believed the present mood of disenchantment in the Community was largely "generated by excessive expectations which were inevitably disappointed."

By some of the more committed EEC members, Mr Crosland's speech was felt to have lacked inspiration, an impression reinforced by a somewhat flat and monotonous delivery. But when he had finished the "pragmatism" and "realism" of his speech was commended by spokesmen for most of the main political groups in the Parliament.

Mr Crosland said he looked to a growing influence for the Community in world affairs where its collective economic strength and bargaining power would be greater than those of individual member states.

Mr Crosland added: "Speaking politically, a strong and cohesive Community is a major asset on the Western side in the overall pattern of East-West relations. The very fact of Soviet coolness towards us testifies to its potential for limiting the spread of Soviet influence in Western Europe."

A major theme of Mr Crosland's address was that during a period when recession and inflation had shaken the world's economy, many of the goals set earlier for greater political and economic integration were no longer realistic or attainable within the time originally proposed.

As things stood, it had to be accepted that the "essential basis for economic integration" was wholly lacking. Mr Crosland told the Parliament a common monetary and exchange rate policy was only possible between economies where living standards and economic performance were broadly similar.

The first priority, certainly during the next six months, must be to set the economies of the EEC once more "on the path of full employment and healthy growth."

At the same time, the EEC must start to devise policies which would help to counteract the uneven growth of the economies of member states once the recession was over.

Mr Crosland strongly favoured the further enlargement of the EEC by the addition of Greece, which has already opened entry negotiations, and Portugal and Spain.

Parliamentary report, page 6
Leading article, page 17

North Rhine ban on atom plants

Düsseldorf, Jan 13

Germany's most industrialized Land announced today that it will not allow any more nuclear power plants until the role of what to do with atomic waste has been settled.

Herr Heinz Kühn, P Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, said that his Cabinet decision could mean that more nuclear stations would be built there for the next years. Four of the 13 nuclear power plants already in operation in West Germany are in North Rhine-Westphalia, most densely populated of country's 10 states.

The federal Government admitted last week that it had been forced to cut back ambitious plans for the development of its nuclear energy programme, largely because of public protests about waste disposal.

Government experts have said that a central underground dump will have to be built within the next decade or so to handle increasing waste from reactors. Three sites in a relatively thinly populated area of Lower Saxony are under consideration, but citizens' action groups in each area are contesting the plan.

Herr Kühn said there was question of siting atom plants already generating power in North Rhine-Westphalia Reuter.

Baader-Meinhof lawyers seek support in Britain

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

The trial of three lawyers accused of offences connected with the defence of members of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist group, has been scheduled to begin in Hamburg in March.

Herr Kurt Groenewald, the main accused in Britain as part of a campaign to seek legal support to counter what is being claimed as an attack on lawyers' rights to mount a proper defence of their clients.

Herr Groenewald is charged with criminal support of the hunger strike of the group by circulating information among them, and that he saw to it through an information network, that their political consciousness, group identity, and solidarity remained unbroken.

Two other lawyers are also charged with criminal support of the group, for differently stated reasons.

The defendants claim that they were doing no more than performing their duties as lawyers, in order to provide the best defence for their clients.

All three were in fact excluded from the group shortly before the beginning of the trial, in 1975, but after they had spent years preparing for it. Their exclusion was ordered under a law specifically passed by the Federal Government with retrospective effect, to deal with their case.

Milan train is hijacked by commuters

From Our Correspondent
Rome, Jan 13

A crowd of commuters, tired of the chronic unpunctuality of the railways, this week hijacked a train at Treviglio, near Milan, in order to get to work on time. The *Turin newspaper* *La Stampa* said.

On Monday the commuters waited grumbling in the car for the train to the suburb station of Greco-Pirelli, which was even later than usual when a train finally arrived bound for the Roma station, the commuters piled aboard.

On the way they decided to force the driver to take the train to Greco-Pirelli. The driver explained that the police were set for Milan Central Station. So the train was stopped at the next station, the station master was prevailed upon to change the points, and the commuters reached Greco-Pirelli.

Rejection of move to search cars

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Jan 13

The French police will not be authorized to search vehicles as and when they think fit as part of their increased power to combat banditry and drugs traffic. The Constitutional Council, the nearest French equivalent to a supreme court, has just ruled that the Bill voted by Parliament last December was unconstitutional.

The Bill had provoked much controversy in the National Assembly and the Senate on the ground that a motor vehicle could be considered as an extension of a citizen's home, and therefore inviolable, except for the criminal police proceeding in connection with a breach of the peace and armed with a warrant.

Deputies and senators of the opposition, but also some of the majority, had pointed out the dangers to individual freedoms of this extension of police powers. The Minister of Justice had argued that a new weapon was needed by the law "in the face of the motor car as an instrument in the development of delinquency."

The Bill rejected by the Senate, had, however, been passed on second reading by the National Assembly. But opposition deputies and senators took the issue to the Constitutional Council.

Its ruling was that the powers granted to the police in the Bill were too general and ill-defined, and could be exercised at police discretion even if no breach of the peace had been observed. It therefore constituted a threat to individual liberty guaranteed by the Constitution and made such a law null and void.

Young barristers, in a statement through their union today, welcomed the council's decision as a victory for the struggle they are pursuing, in common with other associations of lawyers and judges, for the defence of fundamental liberties. They said, they added, had demonstrated that it remained the last bastion of the Constitution. It is true that this relative institution—it was created in 1958 by the Constitution of 1958—has been cautiously but steadily asserting its authority. A couple of years ago, it rejected a law vesting in a single judge, instead of a usual three, the power to pass sentence in criminal cases. It was one of the ways in which the Government sought remedy for the dearth of judges.

On the other hand, in December, ruling on the constitutionality of direct elections to the European Parliament, the council gave a very comprehensive and precise definition of national sovereignty, likely to inhibit any French Government in agreeing to an extension of the powers of European institutions.

Window of the World for Supply and Demand: German Trade Fairs and Exhibitions



German Trade Fairs and Exhibitions 1977

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| January
12-16, Int. Fair Home Textiles, Floor Coverings, Household Textiles, Frankfurt
18-22, German Furniture Fair, Cologne
22-30, boot - Int. Boot Show, Düsseldorf
28.1.6.2, Int. Green Week, Berlin
29.1.8.2, DEUBAU - Building Exhibition, Essen
31.1.4.2, ISM - Int. Sweets and Biscuit Fair, Cologne | February
5-11, Int. Toy Fair, Nuremberg
7-12, ENVITEC - Engineering in Environmental Protection, Düsseldorf
10-12, DOMOTECHNICA - Int. Fair Household Appliances, Fittings, Components, Cologne
12-14, Int. Housewares Fair, Cologne
13-15, Int. Hardware Fair, Cologne
14-17, ISPO - Int. Sports Equipment Fair, Munich
18-22, Int. Leathergoods Fair, Offenbach
27.2.3.3, Frankfurt International Fair, Frankfurt | March
2, InformGOS - Int. Fair for the Hotel, Catering, Baking Trade, Hamburg
5-13, Int. Tourism-Exchange, Berlin
7-11, dielecta - Int. Fair for Electrical Materials Fair, Hannover
10-15, BAUMA - Int. Construction Machinery Fair, Munich
11-13, Int. Fair for the CHILD, Cologne
12-16, IGEDO - Int. Exhibition for Pig and Poultry Production, Hannover
13-17, Int. Fair Sanitation - Heating Air Conditioning, Frankfurt | April
1-4, IWA - Int. Fair for Hunting, Sporting Arms, Requirements for Hunting, Fishing, Nuremberg
5-11, Int. Fashion Fair, Munich
20-24, Int. Fur Fair, Frankfurt
25-28, Hannover Fair, Hannover
28-29, IGEDO - Int. Fashion Fair, Düsseldorf | May
7-15, Iba - Int. Bakery Exhibition, Munich
18-21, Interstoff - Int. Fair for Clothing Textiles, Frankfurt
22-27, SPOGA - Int. Fair Sports Goods, Camping Equipment, Garden Furniture, Cologne
28-31, Int. Garden Fair, Cologne | August
21-23, Int. Men's Fashion Week, Cologne
28.8.4.4, Int. Radio and Exhibition, Berlin
27-31, Int. Leathergoods Fair, Offenbach
28-31, Frankfurt International Fair, Frankfurt | September
9-16, INTERBRAU - Int. Fair for the Brewing Industry, Munich
10-15, ANUGA - World Food Market, Cologne
11-14, IGEDO - Int. Fashion Fair with IGEDO DESSAU, Dessau
20-25, EMU - Europ. Machine Tool Exhibition, Hannover
21-23, Int. Welding Fair, Essen
23-28, Overseas Import Fair, Berlin
24-25, GDS - Int. Fair for Dressing Textiles, Frankfurt
25-27, SPOGA - Int. Fair Sports Goods, Camping Equipment, Garden Furniture, Cologne
28-31, Int. Garden Fair, Cologne | October
1-8, Interboot - Int. Boot Show, Friedland
2-8, Int. Fashion Fair, Munich
6-12, INTERKAMA - Int. Fair for Instrumentation and Automation, Düsseldorf
7-9, Int. Fair for the CHILD, Cologne
12-17, Book Fair, Frankfurt
17-21, Book Show with SEMTE Trade Days, Hamburg
21-27, SYSTEMS - Computer Systems and their Application, Munich
28-29, IGEDO - Int. Fashion Fair, Düsseldorf | November
22-26, Interstoff - Trade Fair for Clothing Textiles, Frankfurt | January
2-16, DRUPA - Int. Fair Printing and Paper, Düsseldorf
18-21, Int. Meet Trade Fair, Frankfurt
7-10, Interhospital - Int. Hospital Exhibition, Hannover
8-12, 8.7.7, Int. Shutter, Blinds Trade Fair, Stuttgart
23-25, LASER OPTO-ELECTRONIK, Munich
25-28, Int. Exhibition for Pig and Poultry Production, Hannover |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|
- Information:
German Chamber of Industry and Commerce in the United Kingdom
11, Grosvenor Crescent, London SW 1X 7EE
AUMA, Lindenstrasse 8, D-5000 Köln 1
- German Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

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WEST EUROPE

Madrid bans meeting of Basque mayors

from Harry Debelius
Madrid, Jan 13

An order banning a scheduled summit meeting of Basque mayors today provoked indignation and a threat of more disturbances in the north of Spain.

At the meeting, promoted by the Basque Nationalist Party and other Basque political movements for next Sunday, the mayors were to have discussed plans for a general amnesty for political activists, a demand for the reinstatement of a degree of autonomy, and a request for the recognition of the Basque language as valid for all official dealings, on a par with Castilian, Spain's official language.

The order banning the meeting was issued in Madrid today by Interior Minister, Francisco Franco. He offered the same time to meet the Basque mayors at some future date, but this got a chilly reception in the Basque region.

There were urgent meetings today in many parts of the Basque country today, to decide what to do about the prohibition. Proposals consid-

ered by some town councils included ignoring the Madrid order and boycotting the alternative meetings with the Interior Minister.

In another development, the reform programme of Señor Suárez, the Prime Minister, suffered a setback yesterday, when a committee of the Cortes (Parliament) watered down a proposal to legalize trade unions other than the Sindicatos, the obligatory state-run unions.

The committee rejected a text which would have opened the door to "horizontal" trade unionism, approving in its stead one which preserves Spain's "vertical" system, which combines representatives of workers and management in the same organization.

The "vertical" proposal, approved by only one vote, will soon be submitted for approval to a plenary session of the Cortes.

In contrast with the diehard stand by Francoists in the Cortes, the five-ton, three-storey high Falange symbol on the facade of the national headquarters of the Sindicatos was covered today by a tarpaulin, in preparation for its removal by order of Señor Enrique de la Mata, the Sindicatos Minister.

Gaullist's diagnosis of the 'French disease' upsets his countrymen

Changing a way of life

from Charles Hargrove
Paris, Jan 13

It required courage for the Gaullist establishment to produce a diagnosis of the fundamental ills afflicting French society, which would well have been written by a leader of the opposition. Not all Frenchmen have applauded M. Alain Peyrefitte, biologist, historian, diplomat, former minister under De Gaulle, and administrator for the French colonial conscience, Mal François (The French Disease), which has recently been published.

It is too sharp and perceptive, too impatient of stereotypes, too critical of deep-rooted bits of thought and behaviour that those who, while allowing that all is not perfect with France, are basically convinced by Friedrich Schlegel's famous aphorism, "God is French."

Ever since the state began to assume a modern centralized form under Philippe Augustus in the thirteenth century, it has been the enemy of the Frenchman.

But M. Peyrefitte's indictment reaches out beyond the state in pursuit of the answer to the question why Frenchmen so often fail to make the most of their many assets, and why they have oscillated between lethargy and insurrection for three centuries, at least.

De Gaulle, in M. Peyrefitte's view, was able to cure the "disease of the state", its lethargy, its lack of authority, but he was unable to cure the "disease" underlying it, that of society.

It was this that made him a failure, to M. Peyrefitte on one occasion, that "power is a disease". When one has power, one could do only a part of what one intended. One set up against too many constraints and obstacles and too much non-comprehension or ill-will from the executives to whom the state dreams to be obedient. In M. Peyrefitte's opinion, the product of bureaucratic centralization and began its evil career with Richelieu and Louis XIV, extending to the present day, is the Roman evil of administrative omnipotence.

Taking Max Weber a big step further, M. Peyrefitte demonstrates that the Protestant Reformation swept away the age-old inhibitions against money, business and success of the Catholic tradition and galvanized energies in those countries where it flourished.

Even before the Reformation, France lacked creative imagination. But the counter-reformation merely served to accentuate its faults and suppress its qualities.

M. Peyrefitte said in a recent interview in the news magazine Le Point: "Centralization, administration, lack of intellectual tolerance, passion for theorizing, taste for ideological civil war, suspicion of the entrepreneur—all is summed up in the equation: Sectarian dogmatism plus Roman centralization."

In France the counter-reformation was secular. The state absorbed collective energies more than it smothered them, but it did not know how to release them.

In his new book, M. Peyrefitte asks: "How can one break the vicious circle in which France is a prisoner? A population both passive and indisciplined, which justifies state control, and a bureaucracy which discourages initiative, stifles life and succeeds in making citizens still more passive until, from exasperation, they jump in one leap from lethargy to insurrection?"

For M. Peyrefitte, the answer lies in a change, not of institutions, but of mentalities, both of the administration and the administered. He says these have begun to evolve since France opened its frontiers to the outside world in 1959, after three centuries of protectionism.

This evolution can be accelerated, in his opinion, by a real awakening of the French consciousness. The first necessity would be to substitute a reflex of confidence for that of distrust which, for three centuries has dominated relations between the state and the citizen.

He says this might take several forms: a readjustment of local government; the encouragement of an economic mentality, and the promotion of social pacifism.

OVERSEAS

Search for hidden weapons in Lebanon

Beirut, Jan 13.—The Arab League peace-keeping force was ordered today to search for and confiscate all heavy weapons not surrendered by the rival armed forces in Lebanon.

The Arab quadripartite committee, responsible for the 1969 Cairo agreement governing the presence of Palestinian forces in Lebanon, had ordered their surrender by midnight last night.

The committee met today to study to what extent the order had been complied with. The armed factions, both Lebanese and Palestinian, have provided the peace-keeping force with a list of surrendered equipment, according to a communiqué issued by President Sarkis.

The communiqué did not specify how many weapons had been handed over. But it reported that most of the regular Palestine Liberation Army troops ordered out of the country by midnight last night had left and that the remainder, an "infinite minority", were in the process of withdrawing.

The quadripartite committee, under the chairmanship of President Sarkis, is composed of representatives of Egypt, Syria, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

The right-wing Phalangist Party leader, Mr. Pierre Gemayel, said today that only about 70 per cent of the heavy weapons had been handed in. Speaking to reporters after a short meeting with President Sarkis, Mr. Gemayel said: "The peace-keeping force must exercise its authority."—Agence France-Presse.

Mr Ford tells US to face up to growing Soviet military forces

From Fred Emery
Washington, Jan 13

President Ford, in his farewell State of the Union report to Congress, last night issued a warning to the American people to keep up their defences in the face of the "steady constant build-up" of Soviet military forces.

Mr Ford claimed that he had already reversed the "dangerous decline" in American defence spending and that American forces were "effectively deterring conflict today", thus deflating the intelligence assessment that the Soviet Union was already achieving "superiority".

But his warning that it required a "sustained effort" over a period of years to prepare today for the perils of tomorrow, seemed an implicit rebuke to President-elect Carter's wish to save on defence spending.

In the key passage, Mr Ford declared: "The United States can never tolerate a shift in the strategic balance against us, or even a situation where the American people or our allies believe that the balance is shifting against us."

This latter point of "perceptions" was one made famous by Dr. James Schlesinger before he was dismissed as Defence Secretary by Mr. Ford. But, without acknowledgement, Mr Ford went on: "To maintain a strategic balance we must look ahead to the 1980s and beyond. The sophistication of

modern weapons requires that we make decisions now if we are to ensure our security 10 years from now."

Mr Ford's most surprising omission was any commendation whatever for the policy of détente with the Soviet Union which has been pursued by the Republicans for the past eight years, except to say that a strategic weapons treaty was in reach this year.

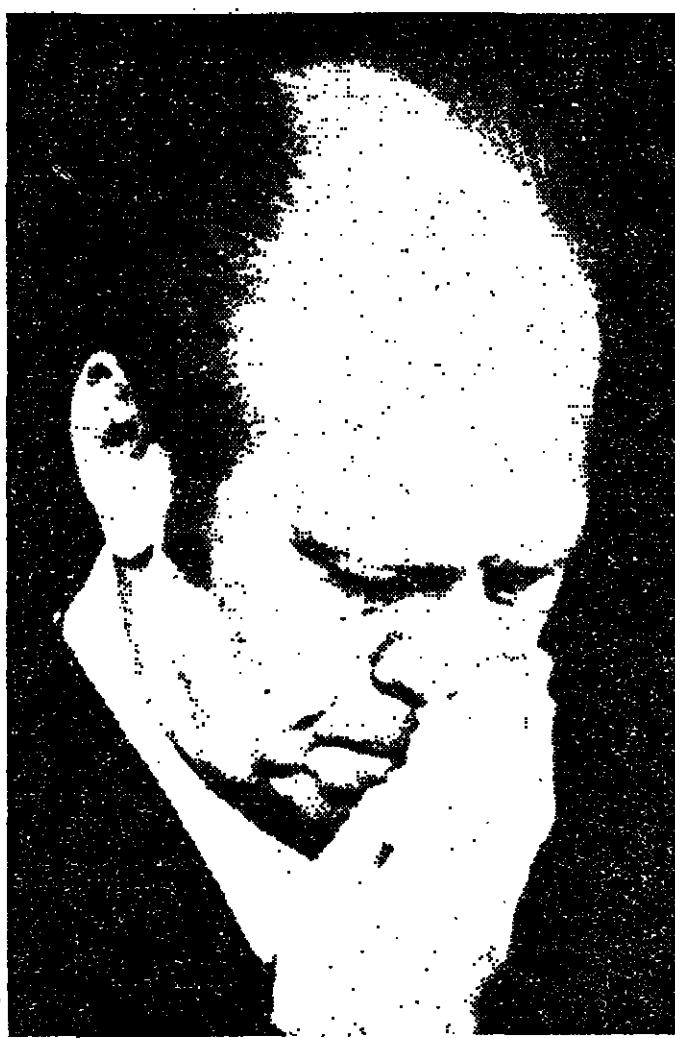
This omission perhaps justified the absence of any "peace dividend": the savings some Democrats think could be made on defence. However, Mr Ford did still boast that "This Administration leaves to its successor a world in better condition than we found."

Mr Ford's 45-minute speech failed to make any of the predictable kind of points for which—say—Mr. Eisenhower is remembered in his unexpected warning against the "military-industrial complex".

He reported that the state of the union was "good" certainly with room for improvement but "a more perfect union than when my stewardship began" in August 1974.

At the head of the list of accomplishments in which he expressed pride was his part "in rebuilding confidence in the presidency" and the American system.

Mr Ford thought that prospects for peace in the Middle East were brighter than they had been in three decades. On southern Africa Mr Ford preferred to pose the ques-



Journalist held over Cyprus coup of 1974

Nicosia, Jan 13.—A Greek Cypriot journalist, Mr. Eleftherios Papadopoulos, was detained by police today on suspicion that he was involved in the coup attempt against Archbishop Makarios in July, 1974.

Mr. Papadopoulos, aged 35, an active supporter of the enosis (union of Cyprus with Greece) was detained on a judicial warrant. This means he can be held for eight days without charge.

An official announcement said that there was "reasonable suspicion" that Mr. Papadopoulos was involved in the coup or aided the plotters. He is only the second person to be arrested in connection with the coup that drove President Makarios into temporary exile and led to a Turkish invasion of the island.

The first was Mr. Nicos Sampson, who was President of Cyprus for eight days. He was jailed for 20 years last August. Reliable sources said the name of the overall leader of the Eoka-B organization was now known and his arrest was imminent. Mr. Papadopoulos was Eoka-B commander in the south-west area of the island with headquarters in Limassol, reliable sources said.

The Cyprus Government today extended compulsory military service to 3 months, from the present two years. No explanation was given.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Mr Ford after delivering his address. His warning seemed to be an implicit rebuke for Mr. Carter.

Will change come about by warfare and chaos and foreign intervention? Or will it come about by negotiated and fair solutions, ensuring majority rule, minority rights and economic advance? He said America was committed to the side of peace and justice, and not intervention. The greater regret he allowed himself as he left office was that there are still too many Americans unemployed.

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Dutch investigation over former British director

Our Correspondent
The Hague, Jan 13

An investigation into the activities of the British managing director of a Dutch firm to which the Dutch Government has granted a 57m guilders (about £14m) subsidy during the past two years, has been started in Arnhem. The managing director, who has now left the firm, is Anthony Rodgers.

Mr. Marc de Haas, the public prosecutor, confirmed yesterday that the investigation had been a Dutch trade union official has complained about payments of at least £400,000 goods which were never delivered.

In addition, a licence for a product developed by the Dutch firm Tealtronic, of Nijmegen, which manufactures office com-

puters, was transferred to a firm in Romania, and Dutch Government funds were used to build up the Romanian firm instead of bolstering Tealtronic.

Tealtronic, formerly part of the American Singer concern, for the third time in five years, is now threatened with closure. The 450 employees are occupying the plant since the weekend when bailiffs threatened to confiscate equipment which formed an essential part of the production line.

The closure of the concern would raise the level of unemployment in Nijmegen to 12 per cent. Talks at Cabinet level resulted in a compromise offer which should allow part of the firm to remain, so long as a strong partner can be found to give Tealtronic access to a wider sales network.

Germany lifts controls on Bonn's mission

Our Correspondent
Bonn, Jan 13

East Germany has withdrawn its police guards posted outside the West German mission in East Berlin and East Germans are no longer prevented from entering the building.

Herr Günter Gans, head of West German permanent representation in East Berlin, rested on Tuesday to the German Foreign Ministry under the restrictions imposed here that day.

According to the East German news agency ADN, East German many rejected the protest,

as well as that against the expulsion of Herr Lothar Loewe, the West German television correspondent in East Germany, shortly before Christmas.

It is still too early to say whether the controls have been lifted definitely.

Official sources said yesterday that, according to what they called a fairly reliable estimate, about 130,000 East Germans had applied to the East German authorities for permission to move to West Germany. What most worry East Germany in particular is that the majority of the applicants were aged between 25 and 45.

OVERSEAS

UN to ignore plea by Rhodesia over Botswana complaint

From Michael Knappe Salisbury, Jan 13

The Rhodesian Government has sent a cable to the United Nations Security Council requesting an invitation to take part in the debate about Botswana's complaint of border violations by Rhodesian military forces.

Announcing this in Salisbury today, Mr. Plesner van der Byl, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that this action had been taken under the terms of Chapter 5, Article 32 of the United Nations Charter, which provides for the participation in Security Council debates by non-member states.

"Accordingly, a message has been dispatched to the President of the Security Council," the minister said.

This message says that the Rhodesian Government does not accept Botswana's allegations of aggression and requests an adjournment of the Security Council's deliberations to enable it to prepare an answer and arrange for the attendance of a Rhodesian Government representative.

[Tonight, however, the United Nations secretary-general said in New York that Rhodesia's request will be officially ignored by the Security Council.]

The Rhodesian Government claims that Botswana is harbouring black nationalist guerrillas and that they are infiltrating into the south and south-western parts of Rhodesia.

There has been a marked increase in guerrilla activity in the south, mostly against "soft targets" such as white-owned farms and motorists.

Botswana denies harbouring guerrillas and claims that responsible for many border violations, including attacks against villages, and kidnapping.

In Salisbury today, Mr. Josiah Chinamano, vice-president of the African nationalist faction led by Mr. Joshua Nkomo, held a press conference to defend the decision of the five African "front line" states to give exclusive backing to the Patriotic Front alliance of Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mugabe.

This was in response to a press conference held by Bishop Abel Muzorewa yesterday in which he denounced the front line presidents' decision.

The Bishop called on Britain to organize a referendum among black Rhodesians to ascertain their choice as leader, and accused the five presidents, particularly President Kanumba of Zambia, of plotting to have Mr. Nkomo imposed as leader in Rhodesia.

Hint of Entebbe-type raid 'to get Daoud'

By Louis Heren

Mr. Gideon Rafael, the Israeli Ambassador in London, has hinted that an Entebbe-type raid might be launched to capture Mr. Abu Daoud, the Palestinian terrorist, who was released by the French authorities and flown to Algeria.

The ambassador said that the release of the man who planned the murder of Israeli sportsmen at Munich in 1972 was a double invitation to lawlessness. It encouraged terrorism, and put heavy pressure on Israel to seek to capture him.

The Israeli embassy also issued a statement accusing the French Government of disseminating distorted information in regard to the legal aspects of the affair. The French claim that the extradition treaty was not applied because the Munich massacre occurred before the treaty took effect was untrue.

The statement said that the extradition treaty was signed on November 12, 1958, and ratified

Mr. Chinamano dismissed Bishop Muzorewa as a "desperate man" and a "recent-comer to the struggle for justice in Zimbabwe." He said the Patriotic Front had been formed to bring together all the nationalist factions, and that the Bishop had been invited to join but had refused to do so.

It would be illogical, he said, if the black presidents did not support those nationalist leaders who had "heeded reason" and formed the Patriotic Front "in order to forestall the likelihood of any civil war when Zimbabwe is free and in order to speak with one voice and work together as a team to achieve majority rule."

In another political development today the newly-formed United People's Organisation (Upo), which is led by two tribal chiefs who were formerly members of Mr. Ian Smith's Government, has published its principles and policies. It says it is in favour of a "majority rule form of government" but does not elaborate on what qualifications there would be on the franchise.

The Rhodesian military authorities announced today that a third member of the crew of a Rhodesian Air Force aircraft shot down over Mozambique had died in the crash.

The man, named as Robert Warraker,

When the incident was disclosed yesterday the military communiqué said that two members of the crew, Flight Lieutenant Ian Donaldson, aged 46, and Sub-Lieutenant David Hawkes, aged 21, were presumed to have been killed.

Another military communiqué today gave details of the deaths of 24 people in the guerrilla conflict during the most recent three-day period. Eight nationalist guerrillas were killed by Rhodesian forces, it said.

Bulawayo: Father Paul Egli, aged 45, a Swiss-born Roman Catholic priest, was sentenced yesterday to five years' imprisonment for failing to report the presence of guerrillas at his mission station in southern Rhodesia near the Mozambique border. He was released on bail of 1,000 Rhodesian dollars (about £1,000) after giving notice of appeal.

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Red Cross urges Israel to improve life in prison

From Eric Marsden Jerusalem, Jan 13

The Red Cross has called on the Israeli Government to reduce overcrowding in its prisons and make the improvements in conditions suggested by the Red Cross earlier but never implemented.

The Jerusalem office of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), was commenting indirectly on the continuing hunger-strike of Palestinian prisoners in a number of jails, which began on December 10.

Denying reports that the Red Cross was satisfied with conditions, the statement said: "ICRC delegates have observed some improvements in detention conditions, but a number of problems which have been raised regularly by the ICRC have not been solved. One such problem is the over-crowding."

Improvements in medical services, cultural facilities, family contacts, which had been suggested by the Red Cross and raised by detainees on hunger-strike in Ashkelon had not been carried out.

Miss Leah Tsemel, an Israeli lawyer, who has clients in Ashkelon jail, said that when the hunger strike began prisoners were crowded 16 to 20 in one cell in insanitary conditions and had complained of bad food. They were locked in the cells for 22 hours out of 24 because they had refused to work. They were being fed forcibly with milk and vitamins through tubes.

Another military communiqué today gave details of the deaths of 24 people in the guerrilla conflict during the most recent three-day period. Eight nationalist guerrillas were killed by Rhodesian forces, it said.

Bulawayo: Father Paul Egli, aged 45, a Swiss-born Roman Catholic priest, was sentenced yesterday to five years' imprisonment for failing to report the presence of guerrillas at his mission station in southern Rhodesia near the Mozambique border. He was released on bail of 1,000 Rhodesian dollars (about £1,000) after giving notice of appeal.

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THE TIMES REGRETS THIS GHANA PAGE COULD NOT BE PUBLISHED YESTERDAY—THE ACTUAL ANNIVERSARY



GHANA 5 years of self reliance



On this fifth anniversary of the Government of Ghana, it is significant to note that the Government's policy of Self-Reliance has laid solid foundations for the transformation of economic and social life in Ghana. The policy has created a new tempo for the restructuring of the economy which was on the verge of collapse at the time of the take over in January 1972.

This awakening and the enthusiasm shown by Ghanaians, coupled with the staunch support of the Supreme Military Council, under the leadership of General I. K. Acheampong, Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council, have affected every sector of the Ghanaian community. Today, a manifest change can be seen, not only in the economy, but also in the social and moral life of the people.

Altogether, the Government of the Supreme Military Council has spent over C.1397 million on development projects during this period while, at the same time, it has repaid a substantial part of the country's short-term debts.

AGRICULTURE

The Government has made a most notable achievement in the field of agriculture for the country is near self-sufficiency in rice and maize production. The "Operation Feed Yourself" programme has greatly increased the tempo of agricultural activities throughout the country. Backyard gardening is now a popular feature of life in the urban areas, while citizens in the rural areas have become familiar with large scale farming.

With the launching of the "Operation Feed Your Industry" project, many factories have established industrial farms and are cultivating cash crops like rubber, sugar-cane, cotton, oil, palm, etc. to feed local industries with raw materials.

The Agricultural Development Bank, the Bank of Ghana and other financial institutions are also helping in the venture by providing loans at low interest rates to people taking to farming.

The Government has continued to give special attention to agriculture in its budgets. C.53 million has been allocated to this sector in the 1976/77 budget. This shows an increase of about 41 per cent over last year's. Care has been taken to ensure that all sectors of the country's agriculture receive adequate attention.

During the past five years, the State Fishing Corporation has not only been able to increase its production by 60 per cent, but it has also expanded its cold room facilities. An amount of C.2 million has been provided in the 1976/77 budget to enable the Ministry of Agriculture implement the Government's fisheries objectives. These include the rehabilitation of fishing trawlers of the State Fishing Corporation and the strengthening of the Corporation's marketing and distribution systems. Others are the intensification of the fish culture programme in the Northern and Upper Regions of Ghana and the commencement of a Ghana Government/UNDP Fish Farming Training and Development Programme.

Livestock development continues to receive the attention of the Government. For the 1976/77 financial year, C.8.15 million will be spent on livestock. Of this amount, about C.2.6 million will be used for the development of beef and dairy cattle and C.1.2 million for development of sheep and goats.

Owing to the success of the Dawhenya Irrigation Project, the following allocations have been made for other irrigation projects: Tano, C.3.7 million; Afife, C.143,000; and Okyerako, C.176,500.

Development of transportation is seen as an integral part of the Government's effort to increase agricultural production. Attention is therefore focused on feeder roads. For the first time ever, a special allocation of C.4.6 million has been made for periodic maintenance of feeder roads. Besides, the Ghana Highway Authority is to purchase roads construction equipment worth C.3.5 million for the Second Highway Programme.

It is noteworthy that since the Government assumed office in January 1972, it has gradually increased the producer price of cocoa from C.8.00 to C.20.00 per load. Two major cocoa projects, the Suhum Ghana Government/IBRD (World Bank) and the Ashanti Cocoa Projects are receiving intensive Government support. The price of coffee has also been increased to C.25.00 per load.

HEALTH

There has been much improvement in the health services of the country during the past five years. A number of health centres and 87 health posts have been built to make health facilities reach more people particularly those in the rural areas. Several regional and district hospitals have been modernised and more are being expanded. The Government has not overlooked training facilities for health personnel to cope with the expanding service. It has established a second medical school at Kumasi, a number of health training institutions are being expanded and qualified Ghanaians have been offered scholarships for further training overseas.

EDUCATION

There have been bold efforts to restructure the educational system of the country to cope with both prevailing and future employment trends.

To meet the increase in the intake of children of school going age, C.1,049,000 has been provided to complete work on the required construction projects. Provision has also been made to cater for more students expected to enrol in secondary schools. Government also attaches much importance to vocational and technical education and it has thus voted C.4.5 million for the purpose.

The Universities have for the past five years been greatly encouraged both financially and morally to place emphasis on scientific research and the production of scientific personnel as these are very much in demand.

HOUSING

One of the main objectives of the Government is to provide every Ghanaian family with decent housing at reasonable cost. Consequently it has been giving full support to the construction of housing units throughout the country. The

* C=Cedis (£1 sterling=1.95 Cedis)



Above—H. E. General Ignatius Kutu Acheampong, Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council.

Below—The Market, Accra.



Roof Loans and Wall Protection Schemes of the Department of Rural Development is also being encouraged to help the rural people improve their houses.

WATER

The provision of water, especially to the rural areas, has been a great concern of the Government. Since 1972, the Government has spent about C.20 million yearly in providing good drinking water outside the Accra-Tema metropolitan area.

ELECTRICITY

While the Government has been making much effort to provide every part of the country with electricity, it has also been taking steps to avoid the anticipated shortage of electrical power by 1978.

Construction of the Kpong Hydro-Electric Scheme will therefore start very soon, and the Government has also commissioned a group of consultants to update the feasibility studies done on the Bui Hydro-Electric Scheme.

TRADE

The Government has repaid 117 million dollars of the 180 million dollars debts it inherited from the previous regime. This has eased the country's external trade position remarkably. The high price of oil has, however, been a major setback in the country's external trade transactions.

Cocoa, timber, and gold still form Ghana's major exports. But with new incentives introduced by the Government, non-traditional exports like pineapples, ginger and cashew nuts are gradually gaining ground in Ghana's export trade.

Internally the Government has streamlined the distributive system and its machinery through the Specified Commodities and the Investment Policy Decrees. Certain items of mass daily consumption—sugar, milk, baby food, mackerel, and certain brands of soap are now sold only by designated supermarkets to make the products readily accessible to ordinary citizens at controlled prices.

The Investment Policy Decree which came into effect on December 31, 1976, has transferred to Ghanaians a large proportion of equity share-holding in foreign-owned companies, most of which are trading institutions. Nevertheless, there are still abundant opportunities for foreign investment in productive enterprises.

TOURISM

Tourism continues to make significant contribution to the foreign exchange earnings of the country. The state-owned Ghana Tourist Development Company runs Duty Free/Diplomatic shops and a Foreign exchange shop at the Kotoka International Airport and other places in Accra. Negotiations are going on for the construction of two major new hotels in Accra, and tourist villages are planned for Ada and Bortianor. Infrastructural improvements are going to make the major hotels more attractive to international tourists.

Strategic distribution of medium sized motels and lodges are going on in the country not only to boost domestic travel, but also to encourage international travellers to visit every part of the country.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

In the past five years, Ghana has pursued a policy of friendship with all countries and a dynamic African policy which resolutely opposes any form of fraternization with apartheid South Africa.

The Government has continued to co-operate with the organization of African Unity (O.A.U.), the Commonwealth, the non-aligned movement and the United Nations to help achieve world peace.

NATIONAL CHARTER

The Government has pursued the objectives of the National Charter of Redemption, the blueprint of the 13th January Revolution. In October 1976, General I. K. Acheampong, the Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council, inaugurated the reconstituted National Charter Committee of 23 members, and opened new offices for the Charter Secretariat.

Committees of the Charter have also been set up at regional, district, town and village levels to see to the practical implementation of the Charter.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Supreme Military Council continued during 1976 as the highest legislative and administrative policy-making body in the country. In October, 1975, it superseded the National Redemption Council which has now assumed executive role and functions.

General I. K. Acheampong, the Head of State, is Chairman of both Councils.

PROPOSALS FOR A UNION GOVERNMENT

For the future administration of the country, the Government has proposed the formation of a Union Government based on the principle of national unity. It is hoped that such a Union Government will avoid a return to party politics which, in the past, encouraged rivalry, tribalism, corruption and other social vices among Ghanaians.

Meanwhile, the Government has invited the public to make suggestions for the realisation of the idea.

Confident in the knowledge that the economy is now responding to the Government's measures, encouraged by the support which they have given to the policy of Self-Reliance and happy that foreign investors are showing confidence in the performance of the economy, Ghanaians look forward with hope and optimism for more co-operation and a brighter future.

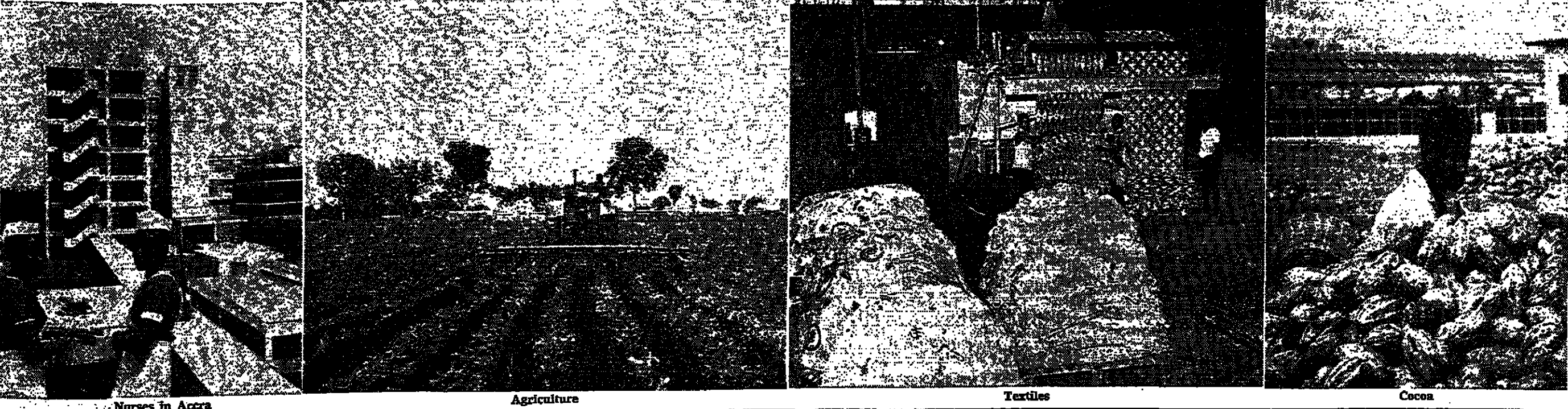
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, ACCRA



Ghana's Hardwoods

Royal Palms

Akosombo Dam



Nurses in Accra

Agriculture

Textiles

Cocoa

Reg Prentice on the millions who want a left-of-centre alternative to the Tories

Have the moderates lost all their will to fight against Labour's 'new' left?

This extract from a letter is typical of the hundreds of people who have written to me since I resigned from the Government.

"I used to vote Labour, as did my wife. We have been badly disillusioned... Frankly, I do not wish to see the Conservatives and I do not, at present, see much point in voting Liberal, though probably that is where I would fit best. Clearly I am one of those who are desperately hoping that a new, progressive, down-to-earth party may emerge somewhere to the left of centre."

There are probably millions of people who feel like this. Some, like my correspondent, no longer vote Labour. Others did so last time, but say "never again". Their numbers will almost certainly grow.

Most of these people believe in the Labour Party as it was. They could identify with the party of Attlee and Bevin, the party of Gaitskell and Griffiths, the party that Jim Callaghan and many of his Cabinet colleagues would still like it to be. But it has changed. It has moved away from the people.

Even at the October 1974 election, which Labour should have won overwhelmingly, it polled less than 40 per cent of the votes cast and less than 30 per cent of those entitled to vote. Now it would poll much less. Workingmen and Walsall have shown that the traditional working class support for the Labour Party is rapidly slipping away.

The standard explanation of this trend is that the party has "moved to the left" in recent years. This is clearly the case. Compare the resolutions passed by the Labour Party Conference in 1976 with those of the early sixties. Compare the

membership of the National Executive Committee. Compare the intake of new MPs at successive general elections. Take a cross-section of Labour councillors, of Labour Party officers, of members of general management committees in constituencies. Every part of this analysis would confirm a drift to the left. But it is more than that. Unhappily it is worse than that. To talk of a drift to the left is to over-simplify the position. Three other aspects need to be identified.

First, the nature of the left has changed. The older type of left-winger was idealistic, starry-eyed and often (not always) pacifist. His impulses were generous and humane. His socialism was based on moral values and he wanted a better society as quickly as possible. This was the tradition of George Lansbury, of Aneurin Bevan, of Fenner Brockway. It was a brand of socialism with a powerful appeal to the people who wanted to change the world. Many young people—I was certainly one—were inspired by left-wing socialists of this kind.

What is now called left-wing socialism is totally different. It is bitter, intolerant and dogmatic. The emphasis is on class war and hatred of the bosses. Anyone who reads a copy of *Labour Weekly*, anyone who saw the pathetic party political broadcast attacking the class enemy Algernon, knows what I mean. Trotskyist infiltration is only one aspect of this. Much more depressing is the state of mind of Labour Party activists who can live happily with Trotskyist infiltrators because they are not so different. In Parliament, the more hard-line members of the Tribune group are mostly people who entered Parliament



Reg Prentice: where do we go from here?

in 1970, or since. They are very different from the old left-wingers. Many of us who were proud to feel that someone like Fenner Brockway was a parliamentarian colleague can only regard people like Dennis Skinner as political antagonists opposed to all our social democratic values.

Second, there has been a steady decline in the capacity—or the will—of the moderates to fight back. In the past the right-wing case was put as vigorously as the left-wing case. This happened at all levels of the party. As a young delegate to my local general management committee during the period of the Attlee government, I often made

mildly left-wing speeches of a Bevanite character. But I was answered by active, articulate people with moderate views. At Labour Party conferences in the 1940s and 1950s there were barnstorming right-wing speeches from the trade union leaders of the day, such as Arthur Deakin and Will Lawther. In 1960 Hugh Gaitskell emerged as a leader of great stature when he pledged himself and called on the rest of us to "fight, fight and fight again to save the party we love".

By stages we have seen people lose the will to fight back. Compromise, conciliation and surrender have become the conventional wisdom of

political survival. When I have ventured to take a personal stand on certain issues over the last few years, two reactions have been inevitable. One has been the advice of friends "to agree with everything you say but would it not be wiser to keep a lower profile?" The other has been the recurring line in letters from well-wishers "I used to go to the Labour Party, but I got tired of listening to the extremists, so I have stopped going".

The Labour Party could have been rescued by leadership prepared to put up a real fight. Roy Jenkins might have managed it if he had become leader. Now it looks increasingly unlikely.

Third, in policy terms, the situation is likely to get worse. Many of us who felt able—last only just—to campaign on the basis of the 1974 election manifesto would be quite unable to accept a manifesto based on the appalling document *Labour's Programme 1976*. Our last party conference was probably the most disastrous ever held. Not only did it flatly reject the economic disciplines essential to cope with our current problems, but it adopted this programme document from which the next manifesto proposals are supposed to be taken. It has very little to say about inflation and nothing at all about incomes policy; it proposes vast increases in public spending on everything except defence, which is to be cut by £1,000m a year; it suggests a new forest of bureaucratic boards and commissions; it sees no need for a successful leading company operating in each of the key sectors of industry and commerce. In addition, there was a separate statement before the conference proposing to nationalize the four biggest

banks and the seven biggest insurance companies. Both documents were approved by the conference on a card vote.

The next manifesto can hardly include all of these proposals, if only because they would not possibly be included during a five-year session even at the hectic rate at which we now push legislation through Parliament. But Ron Hayward points out in his foreword to the document that "the next manifesto will clearly include a good many of the proposals outlined here, since it will be on the basis of this programme that the manifesto is drawn up".

Where do we go from here? The Labour Party has already lost a good deal of its support and has deserved to do so, if it proceeds to put these latest proposals to the electorate. It will lose even more. But there remain millions of people like the man who I quoted at the beginning of this article who want a left-of-centre alternative to the Conservative Party. Some kind of realignment is clearly indicated.

How and when it will happen is not clear. *The Times* pointed to the need for a realignment some years ago. But it is easier to see the logical case for it, than to see how it is to be brought about. An editorial in this paper (or an article by a recently resigned Cabinet Minister) is one thing. A new party, staffed, organized, financed and put up candidates is another. My hunch is that sooner or later, it will happen. If democracy has any meaning at all, it must happen because ultimately the people of this country will insist upon it.

The author is Labour MP for Newham, North East.
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Bernard Levin

Welcome to the Aspirin Age

Once again, I am in the position of Theodore Dreiser in the story related by Menckee. Dreiser, according to the Sage, had been on a trip to Arizona, and had come back raving about an amazing, an astounding, discovery he had made there, one of the wonders of the world. Why, he demanded, did nobody know about this extraordinary discovery? Why did not people go there or sipsters in their thousands to gaze upon the marvel? Why were not pictures of it published in the newspapers, why were not schoolchildren taught about it, why did not Americans abroad boast to foreigners about it? Why, indeed, murmured Menckee, but what was it? Well, said Dreiser, out there the locals call it "the Grand Canyon".

I had never, until recently, read any Scott Fitzgerald. I am not sure why; I think I reacted against all that rubbish surrounding his name, composed of Hemingway and booze and Zelda and whatever the other woman's name was. Often, I had meant to read him; but I had never quite got around to it. ("How often my soul goes to the National Gallery," said Logan Pearsall Smith, "and how seldom I go there myself.") When the film of *The Great Gatsby* came out a year or two ago, my resistance, if anything, increased, in proportion to the Scott-and-Zelda rubbish itself. Certainly I had no intention of seeing the film; nor did I. Yet I felt uneasy; too many good judges of these matters had assured me that Fitzgerald was a master for me to be quite sure I was missing something of quality. What finally persuaded me to break my duck was a long feature by Kenneth Tynan in *The Observer*, celebrating the book of the film. It was Tynan at his best: redolent with his own enthusiasm and the wish to communicate, glittering with insights, the whole firmly set in a social and historical context.

Next day, I bought the edition that Penguin had reprinted to coincide with the film; the night I read it. The experience was what I imagined it must be like to be electrocuted; at any rate, I can still feel the shock of coming face to face with concentrated essence of genius in a form until then almost unknown to me. Out there they call it the Grand Canyon.

But I had thrown down one barrier only to erect another before me. After upbraiding my friends for not having long ago compelled me to read Fitzgerald, I acquired of them which of his other books I should read next. They all said the same thing: that I had read his masterpiece, and that nothing else he had done was quite so good. Immediately, I acquired a new resistance; the fear of disappointment. I have never been able to open any book of Ford Madox Ford's other than *The Good Soldier*, an inability due entirely to my conviction that that unique, haunting, perfect work should not be allowed to dim the lustre of its author by casting a shadow on his inevitable lesser achievements. The consequence was that a very long time went by before I turned another page of Fitzgerald. Then, one day, I said to myself that I was being silly and picked up *This Side of Paradise*. Like Paolo and Francesca, I read no more that day; indeed, I read no more for many days. For I went straight through his entire published works, and when I had finished them all, I would have said I had gone and howled like a dog at the moon in my rage that he had written no more.

There is, of course, one enormous drawback. Practically everything he wrote fills the reader with an intense and almost irresistible desire to go

and hang himself. I am serious in saying that of a melancholy disposition, and that their particular is futile, very unwise indeed to read last page of *Tender Night* with a bottle of pills beside the bed. (Other hand, a deftly administered dose of *lithargica* to turn the page and go to sleep is much too easy to do all his novels are voracious own spiritual autobiography. Books about this can be written by grating personalities like Gerald's, or from a *me in corpore sano*; do you in a more profound novel in any language *Buddenbrooks*? All the don't see how a man write *The Beautiful Damned* unless he's a good deal too much about good. (Yes, I can, the best novel ever about a battle—*The Red of Courage*—was entirely product of the creative imagination, Stephen Crane having heard a shot fire he wrote it, and even his subject with such that many people to be convinced that he have fought at Chancellorsville, though in fact he born until the Civil War over for six years.)

In view of the knowledge of Fitzgerald's life, the most extraordinary about his writing is discipline. There is no st consciousness here, no "dotted line" at all with all their imperfect their head. To the ge the artist he allied the cunning and revision would keep the Variants happy for years. But things also serve to reader happy, or at any keep him reading deep unhappiness; there is spare word or a lazy ph.

It is as easy, and as fa say that Fitzgerald epit the Aspirin Age as to portray his own prog ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world v of well-grounded hop would he have been se such an atmosphere? bearably powerful deep fact that references to c porary actuality are s ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald gested that *The Great* portrayed a society befo Fall, and I know exa) he means (though in G Eden there are more than one), and it is i innocence, rather than pinness, that gives the colour.

The most extraor thing about Fitzgerald i way in which his abili suggest despair and f becomes a kind of slei hand, convincing us the pessimism was justified that all life is as empty bottles he had drained. B fact is—and what a grim it provides—that the books which convince us their hopelessness is a reflection of reality pr the proof that his life neither a little nor wasted that his achievement is c to endure. I am sure he never become a museum it, relegated to the secti which there lie those at who are lost for ever the context. Finally appears. For Scott Fitz wrote about the heart of and while the heart of struggles against fate, su fully or unsuccessfully, th ter truths or falsehoods gerald provides will rive the reader a new gra dust from the world in he set them survives.

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Evans the Organizer will not stand for any nonsense at Transport House

If, as a recent opinion poll suggests, a majority of the population think that Mr Jack Jones is the most powerful man in Britain, then the election of his successor becomes of more than passing interest. As the undisputed ruler of an organization with almost two million members, the general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union has real political power, in the sense that he can see the impact of his views reflected in Cabinet policies. Britain is a different country today for the skillful manner in which Mr Jones has exercised that power, whether you agree with him or not. Contemporary politics have to pay regard to the phenomenon of liaison between unions and government, a factor that can make or break administrations.

Mr Jones will be a hard man to follow. It was he, more than any other individual figure in the Labour movement, who healed the breach created by *In Place of Strife*, and laid the foundation for a credible alternative to a government committed too deeply to a policy of curbing the power of the

unions. The liaison machinery established at his suggestion endured through Labour's opposition years and is still an important instrument of power.

The new man—and that will almost certainly be Mr Moss Evans, the union's national organizer—will have to fit into this complex role that combines politics with the traditional business of leading a trade union comprehending a diverse range of industries and services. He will automatically move into a senior position on the TUC general council, without ever having been a member of it, and on to its key committees, and finally right into the most elite group of all, the TUC's six-man team on the National Economic Development Council, which negotiates directly with the Cabinet on major issues of the day. From the time of its setting out in 1951, and was appointed a full-time official with the TGWU at the age of 29. Evans the Organizer built up a reputation as an able negotiator; the Midlands was a hard school in those days. It produced both Mr Jones and Mr Harry Urwin, dates at this stage, before the ball of papers have even been distributed, but Mr Moss Evans has a head start over everyone

else in the field. He was the hero of the 1970 Ford strike; he has had the widest contact with the most active sections of the union; he apparently enjoys the personal endorsement of Mr Jones, and he has not made any enemies.

What kind of a man is he? He is a short, dark, stocky Welshman, born in the year of the General Strike and raised during the bleak twenties and thirties in the depression-hit village of Cefn Coed, near Merthyr Tydfil. His father was out of work, and moved to the Midlands to find employment. In 1940, Mostyn (as his full name is) went to work at the Joseph Lucas plant in Great King Street, Birmingham, as a boy trainee, cutting carbon for use as lightning conductors on aircraft. He became a shop steward at the Bakelite factory in 1951, and was appointed a full-time official with the TGWU at the age of 29. Evans the Organizer built up a reputation as an able negotiator; the Midlands was a hard school in those days. It produced both Mr Jones and Mr Harry Urwin, dates at this stage, before the ball of papers have even been distributed, but Mr Moss Evans has a head start over everyone



Mr Moss Evans: the man most likely to succeed Mr Jack Jones.

judge the candidates by their records. What Mr Moss Evans has said has been uncontroversial, Labour-loyalist stuff. He is not a left-winger, like his rival Mr Alex Kitson, the executive officer who sits on the Labour Party national executive as the TGWU nominee. He favoured the present incomes policy, but he does not want pay restraint to become a permanent feature of industrial relations. He wants to see Labour stay in office, he would work with a constitutionally-elected Tory government "so long as it stays out of union-bashing".

The relative anonymity in which TGWU officials are kept has prompted comments that Mr Evans would not be tough enough, that he could not "hold" his executive council, a lay body that meets every

three months and agrees policy before the big annual conference. It is a criticism that is probably wide of the mark. You simply do not get that far in the TGWU, without a streak of hardness in your make-up. Mr Evans may like a bit of light opera, but he will not stand for it in Transport House.

Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

"It could be three times the size and its ingenuity would still be amazing," I marvelled.

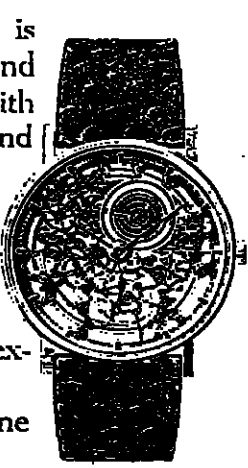
Stripped to the bare essentials. No face, even, to hide the intricate golden framework of the movement.

Carved with detail so fine even a Lilliputian would have appreciated its delicacy. Miniature wheels synchronised in silent motion, turning on ruby bearings held in tiny sockets.

Each moving part is polished first with diamond paste, then with the pith from an elder tree and finally with the softest doeskin cloth.

The skeleton watch I held in my hand cost £4,255. Which made it perhaps one of the most expensive in the world.

It was undeniably one of the most beautiful.



Audemars Piguet

Illustrated brochure and a list of appointed jewellers is available from Audemars Piguet, 71 Saffron Hill, London EC3N 8RS.

The Times Diary

Looking back on a rakish life

me to put in more dirt than I wanted to. She wanted things to go in that I wouldn't allow. After all, I don't want to go down in history as a Ruspanti.

I asked him whether he thought the kind of rakish life he led in Blonksbury in the 20s and 30s was still possible today. He doubted it.

"It's all different now," he said, sighing. "Things that were just wild in those days are now regarded as tame. They go in for dirt for dirt's sake. Then the dirt was accidental, though you didn't avoid it if it came along."

"But you wouldn't expect me to be currying on like that at my age, anyway. Nowadays, if I have to jump out of bed early it's to feed the chickens or tend the vegetables."

That led him into a paean of praise for British vegetables, which are what he misses most about Britain. That aside, there is little about modern Britain that attracts him.

"It's been joyless here for the past few years," he said. "People have lost the art of living. Ninety per cent of the people earn their living doing something they hate doing, or would rather not do. That isn't so in the South of France."

"They've lost their joie de vivre here. They did have it when I was a youngster, when the pubs were open all day. Nor does he think a great deal of much of today's fashionable art. "People have mistaken incoherence for art," he

said, giving as examples Andy Warhol's soup cans and an enamelled sausage which he had read, fetched £14,000 at Sotheby's. "Art today is the biggest fraud that has ever been perpetrated on the public," he added for good measure.

But if this gives the impression of a crusty old man looking back nostalgically to the grand old days, it is a false one. He uses the proceeds from his work to sustain an extravagant Mediterranean lifestyle, including a sailing-boat, which he much enjoys.

"I'm only going to pass this way once and I want to get as much pleasure out of it as I can," he said. "I don't care what people say." It is that spirit which inspires the book.

Black view

The belief that black people are treated unfairly in the British legal system is held with vigour by many people—some who are black and some who are not. A booklet which supports that proposition has been written by Rudy Narayan, a controversial barrister who has defended numerous black people in criminal cases.

It consists of short accounts of cases, in most of which Narayan has been involved and which, ironically, have generally resulted in acquittals. Whether the success depends in part on how far his feelings are shared by the black community.

efforts by the prosecution to bend the evidence.

He stresses the importance of getting black people on to juries in cases involving black defendants. He makes observations about the unreliability of

The book was launched at a party in Bayswater on Tuesday given by the publishers, Blackbird Books. In a pungent speech, Narayan said that some black people in prison in this country had been wrongly convicted. Although blacks were only 4 per cent of the population, 12 per cent of people in prison—and 25 per cent of people serving life sentences—were black.

"It is my experience of the police services here in the United Kingdom that they find it easier to bring weak cases against black defendants," he said, although he stressed that this applied only to a minority of police officers. He added: "Figures of blacks in prison are sometimes falsely inflated by most and prosecution-minded conduct of some trials by certain judges."

Then he turned his attention to the "white media", which, he said, distorted stories about black crime. "The journalistic virtues are always encircling Brixton and Notting Hill as they look for black prey," he said. The British media, in his highly organized, synchronized and well orchestrated attack on West Indian businessman Jo Whittier showed in its unjust treatment just how deep-rooted the media's hatred of the black presence here."

Narayan, a former Lambeth councillor, is anxious to enter national politics and has hopes of becoming the first black MP. Whether the success depends in part on how far his feelings are shared by the black community.

"Fred is being tipped as the next editor of the Times..."

Times...



Patty

Two long and exhaustively reported trials in the United States have still left many questions unanswered about Patricia Hearst, her kidnap by the Symbionese Liberation Army, and her subsequent part in a bank robbery. William Tanner, a playwright, armed only with newspaper and magazine cuttings, has chosen to speculate on her apparently inexplicable conversion from daughter of a newspaper baron to urban guerrilla.

Tanner's short play, *Patty Hearst*, is being performed this week at the Almost Free Theatre in Soho. Being a lunchtime performance, it tends to be peppered with people munching

sandwiches from noisy bags. The play makes much of a starting pistol and loud explicit language, and the of cordite in the air, it cannot be good for the dige.

In a television interview her release on bail last month Miss Hearst said she had forced to take part in the raid. She denounced her captors and described their "General Field Marshal" as an alcoholic, egotist, rapist, murdering, hoi maniac.

Tanner's play takes a ferent view, suggesting Miss Hearst was enthused by the guerrillas' philosophy at the time.

Having rejected the mi class values of her parents, Hearst is shown throwing self into weapon training, enthusiasm, and falling overboard, both sexually and intellectually, for the Marxist, who is portrayed not too bad a chap at "Harmin ain't my way," a classmate's explanation of the bank raid is that it a brainwave, brought on by bottles of wine, to get the lution on television.

Miss Hearst's second trial since on April 4, when she was charged with the bizarre episode. More is she will still be unable to plain herself, thus lei plenty of scope for more wriggle.

Monday's six column column of newspaper had an ad: "G ness required. SW1-1 for debt company in Bels to control team of outside lectors." You would have t pretty rienced to handle little horrors.

PI

Levin
ie to the
n Age



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

A GOOD EUROPEAN SPEECH

It is delightful to read Mr. Crosland's speech before the European Parliament which anticipates his Presidency of the Council of Ministers. It is a speech of intellectual quality; on the first occasion that the United Kingdom has held the Presidency of the Council of Ministers it shows loyalty to the European idea and insight into the character of the European community. It follows the excellent speeches that Mr. Jenkins has made as the new President of the Commission. The Foreign Secretary's speech is summed up in this passage: "That, then, is how I see the tasks ahead of us, but must for the next six months, but the medium term, to improve our sectoral policies; to define and forward convergence in more meaningful terms; to work out the proper role for a directly-elected Parliament; to expand yet further the Community's influence in the world; and to encourage enlargement without doing damage to Community ideals."

Mr. Crosland is certainly right to put emphasis on the improvement of sectoral policies. Unless the European Community is able to conciliate between the conflicting interests of its different members without too much friction or breakdown, it will also be unable to develop strong, agreed policies in those areas where their interests are not in conflict. He is also right to emphasize the need for convergence. Any advance towards a greater degree of economic union depends on a more equal economic performance. The very wide variations of the performance of the various European countries in the 1970s have been

in marked contrast to the more level pattern of the 1960s. The difficulty is that economic unity depends on convergence, but convergence itself depends on a movement towards economic unity. Mr. Crosland does not go far enough in emphasizing the importance of the harmonization of monetary policy, which must be a condition for the harmonization of rates of inflation and for the stabilization of currencies relative to each other. If the growth of Britain's money supply in the early 1970s had been only equal to that of Germany, then the decline in the internal purchasing power and the external price of the pound would have been much less rapid; there is no reason to think that Britain's employment experience would have been worse than in fact it was.

The proper role for a directly elected parliament will primarily be the role which parliament achieves for itself. The elected Members of the European Parliament, representing larger electoral districts than members of the local parliaments, will feel that they have a full democratic authority, and they can be expected to use that authority to develop European policies as well as to represent their constituents' interest. In Britain at least the separation of the dates of European elections from national elections makes it likely that the party which is not in government will do well in the European elections. That would be a potential source of conflict, which would be diminished if European elections were held on a proportional basis. If the Labour Party are still in power in 1978 the non-proportional system of elections could be very damaging to Labour candidates. The Community's influence on

the world has been handicapped partly by past failures to agree on joint policies, and by the desire of different countries to steal a march on each other, and sometimes also by a certain feebleness of approach which has been characteristic of much of the postwar diplomacy of European countries. Since the war the European countries have not felt themselves to be in a strong position; they have sometimes responded by bluffing and sometimes by underestimating the power which in fact they possess.

The point that Mr. Crosland makes about enlargement, that it is "an investment in the democratic future of Europe" is of the greatest importance. The democratic character of the European Community has helped to preserve democracy in Italy. Only a few years ago Spain, Portugal and Greece were all dictatorships. They are now all democracies or well on the road to democratic constitutions. When we see countries lost to freedom, this gain for freedom of three countries in Southern Europe is a matter of great advantage and helps to counter the fear that freedom and democracy are in decline in the world.

The European Community has been damaged by the reluctance and exaggerated caution of the Labour Government in responding to Europe. A Labour Foreign Secretary is therefore in a special position, which no Conservative Foreign Secretary could enjoy, in being able to offer reassurance about Britain's future attitude to European affairs. This makes Mr. Crosland's speech not only an excellent one but a major one. It is a sound draft for Britain's future attitude towards Europe and a sound draft for the future development of the Community.

A COWARDLY DECISION

The exact circumstances surrounding the arrest and subsequent release of Mr. Abu Daoud from French custody into Algerian freedom are still blurred, and there are contradictory versions of virtually every episode in the sequence of events. What is clear, however, is that a specially and hastily convened French court—sitting, contrary to practice, in camera—rejected both a Bavarian arrest warrant and an Israeli application for Mr. Daoud's continued detention, made under a Franco-Israeli extradition treaty.

The reasons given by the Court, though they may be plausible on narrow legalistic grounds, cannot be accepted as genuine in the political context of the case. The magistrate ruled that it was invalid because the name mentioned on it did not correspond with the name under which Mr. Daoud appeared in court. Since it was widely known, certainly to the French authorities, that Mr. Daoud had entered France under a false name and passport, the failure of his real and false identities to coincide was hardly surprising, and it can scarcely be believed that that discrepancy, so easily explicable, could become a ground for his

release. The magistrate also used as a reason the fact that no formal confirmation of an extradition request had been received from the West German authorities, although there had been a telegram making such a request unofficially. As only three days had elapsed, and as it was known (or could have been easily ascertained) that the Federal Government were in the process of deciding on what steps to take, that reason, too, cannot be given much credence.

The Israeli request was made under an agreement which, in practice, has acted up to now to the benefit of the French. It was not a formal extradition demand, but a request, under Article 10 of the extradition treaty between the two countries, that Mr. Daoud be held in detention for a period of 60 days in order to give time for the preparation of the official extradition request. The magistrate ruled that French law did not recognize Israeli jurisdiction over crimes committed in a third country, namely the Munich massacre. It is at least arguable that that is not a correct conclusion under French law. Even if it is, however, it is a decision which fell to be made when the formal extradition demand was received, not at the preliminary stage which was as far as the

Israelis had reached. Apart from its legal questionability, the magistrate's decision has prevented Israel from arguing its case. The French appear also to have failed to observe even the elementary courtesy of advising a friendly government of the existence of a hearing affecting it.

The only realistic conclusion which the facts will bear is that the court's decision, although ostensibly based on legal grounds, was taken for political reasons, to rid the French government of an embarrassing presence, when in the throes of a policy of closer economic co-operation with the Arab states as evidenced by the huge new arms deal with Egypt. The cowardly and shameful decision is an insult not only to Israel and West Germany. It has done a disservice to the entire international community, and has made the fight against terrorism that much more difficult.

The government's pusillanimous approach has also offended against its own system of justice. When it so clearly appears that the judiciary is not exempt from state interference with its duties, for political reasons, the entire judicial and legal system is demeaned and made suspect.

THE PROCESS OF URBAN DECAY

Three teams of planning consultants produced the three reports on urban decay published yesterday. Their striking similarity of tone no doubt has some connexion with the fact that they have all been "guided in their researches" by Mr. Freeson, the Minister for Housing and Construction. When introducing the reports yesterday, Mr. Freeson gave a lively demonstration of the ministerial art of expressing enthusiasm without making any distinct commitments. The state of public policy, not to mention that of the public finances, made it difficult for him to do very much more. All is in the air on housing and planning policy, and all three reports declare emphatically that reclaiming deprived city areas must be expensive.

One school of thought holds that reclamation will indeed be so expensive that the process of decline should simply be accepted. To rehouse a family in Lambeth or Liverpool can cost three times as much as providing a new house outside the conurbation. The disappearance from the centre of small-scale manufacturing industries and of inhabitants grown tired of dirt and noise are plainly signs of one of those profound social trends that it is futile simply

to resist. Fashions in planning tend to swing about, and it would be wrong to allow concern at the problems caused by the flight from the cities to obscure the fact that the cities are still fundamentally too crowded.

But the penalties of change fall mainly on areas where people cannot help themselves, and where misguided planning and housing policies have often made matters far worse. Such communities cannot be left to disintegrate. It is small comfort to unemployed, unskilled workers in Small Heath or Stockwell that jobs are to be had in offices. Work in peripheral industrial estates is little use to people confined by administrative rigidity to council flats in the centre. A programme of action must take account of immediate hardships as well as of long-term prospects.

The three reports see the problems of such areas not principally in terms of physical accommodation, as they often have been in the past, but in a wider economic context. Unemployment, poor communications and amenities all need to be treated, with housing, as aspects of one problem, impossible to solve by piecemeal methods. All three reports make unemployment their first priority, and rightly give great emphasis to training and retrain-

ing, to make people less dependent on the kinds of employment which are in decline. Perhaps more realistically, the Liverpool and Birmingham studies pin their hopes to a revival of manufacturing industry secured through subsidies.

All three reports show a considerable suspicion of the existing administrative machinery—that of public housing departments in particular, but also of national and local government in general. The complaint that separate departments cannot cope with the complex problems of inner city areas has often been made. Two years ago the Home Office set up a programme intended to coordinate such activities and work close to the communities involved. It is still at an embryonic stage, however, waiting, like so much else in the field of planning, for Mr. Shore to give a lead. The Liverpool study's mistrust of local government is such that it proposes specific government grants so that councils cannot divert aid to other purposes. Not least among the problems of deprived urban areas is the feeling that they are on the edge of official attention, and that whatever the powers that be ordain will take little account of local feelings and hopes.

Ukrainian dissenters

From Mr. Vladimir Bukovski and others

Sir, January 12-15 mark the fifth anniversary of the KGB's clampdown in Ukraine, which subsequently developed into a pogrom of the national movements in this and other non-Russian republics of the USSR. For nationalists in the USSR the idea of human rights is inseparable from that of national rights.

Western experts maintain that the Ukrainian patriotic movement, sustained in 1972 the heaviest single KGB assault since 1953 of any dissenting group in the Soviet

Union. Purges affected every sector of Ukrainian life and well over 100 persons—mostly young writers, artists and scholars—were arrested and sentenced to inhumanly severe terms of imprisonment and exile. Many of these—Chornovil, Vitychyn, Sverstyuk, Plakhomyuk, Kravitsky, Shabatura, Gluzman—are well known in the West.

In the West the importance of the national movements in the USSR, which are an integral and vital factor in the struggle for basic civil and political liberties in the USSR, seldom receive the amount of attention that they deserve. The fact that Russification has been elevated to the level of state policy indicates

the Soviet authorities' lack of sensitivity and tact in dealing with this serious problem.

Considering that many of those currently imprisoned in the USSR were persecuted for defending their national cultures and languages, the least that can be done in the West is to ensure that the difference between Russia proper and the Soviet Union is understood, and that the two terms are not used interchangeably.

Yours sincerely,
V. BUKOVSKI,
DAVID MARKHAM,
MARINA VOIKHANSKAYA,
HENK WOLZAR,
BOHDAN NARAYLO.

Release by France of Abu Daoud

From Mr. Lionel Bloch

Sir, The release of the Black September leader Abu Daoud by a Paris court must cause deep concern to everyone interested in the proper administration of justice. When the rule of error appears stronger than the rule of law, one has to look beyond the Elysée's short-sighted conception of *raison d'état*.

The following facts are particularly relevant in this instance:

1. The extradition treaty between Israel and France was ratified on November 14, 1971—some 10 months before the Munich murders.
2. Article 23 explicitly states that the treaty would apply to crimes committed before it came into force. In accordance with these terms, Israel requested the French police on January 10 to hold Abu Daoud in temporary custody. The request was closed with its request a Detention Order issued by a Jerusalem magistrate.
3. Contrary to certain French attempts to beguile the issue, the amendment of the Israeli Criminal Code conferring jurisdiction on Israeli courts in Israel, Syria, Jordan, and elsewhere, guilty of attacking its citizens abroad, became effective as from March 28, 1972—well before the Munich massacre.
4. Article 55 of the French Constitution of 1958 provided that if there is a conflict between French legislation and an international convention to which France is a party, then the convention prevails.
5. According to the French Senate of March 10, 1972, all extradition hearings are to be held in public unless special circumstances can be validly pleaded. The Abu Daoud hearing was behind closed doors and no explanation for that exceptional procedure has been forthcoming.
6. It is accepted international practice to inform a state applying for the extradition of a wanted person of the reasons for the proceedings involving such person. The French authorities failed to inform Israel of the hearing that led to Abu Daoud's release.
7. France signed the European Convention to outlaw terrorism on November 10, 1976. Although this Convention has not yet come into effect, it provides that the use of automatic weapons and explosives or the seizing of hostages shall not be regarded as political crimes, and that there is an obligation to extradite those accused of committing such crimes.

Some French Ministers have shown recently contempt for legal niceties, to point where the Minister of Justice had to administer a public rebuff to his colleague Prince Poniatsowski for prejudging certain people in connexion with the Broghe murder. In the Abu Daoud case, disregard for due legal process has reached unprecedented heights.

The release amounted to a travesty of legal process to a flagrant breach of France's international treaties and a serious setback to the efforts of the international community to curb terrorism.

The French Government stands condemned for an action which seemed inconceivable, at least since the Dreyfus affair.

Yours faithfully,
LIONEL BLOCH,
9 Wimpole Street, W1.

Press Council rulings

From Mr. Raymond Wacks

Sir, It is less with the substance of its adjudication than the manner in which it was reached that disquiet concerning the Press Council may legitimately be sounded.

Lord Shawcross (January 7) defends the former at the expense of neglecting to address himself to the latter. The citizen will take comfort in his careful assurance that the Press Council "greatly welcomes informed discussion of its proceedings and gives all appropriate weight to any criticism which may be made of them". But such magnanimity is, with respect, both misplaced and supererogatory.

It is misplaced because an individual who finds his private life and reputation under attack seeks redress. The Press Council affords none. Nor does it provide the security of a deterrent to inquisitive gossip. A rap across the knuckles is the heaviest sentence for an errant editor.

It is supererogatory because one would have hoped that all our institutions are susceptible to such rational appraisal and, where necessary, reform.

In the merits of the case of Mr. Colquhoun MP aside, Lord Shawcross refers to her friend, an ordinary member of the public, whose "privacy" the council ruled had been invaded and the newspaper "condemned". So what? What is the effect of this decision? In short, nothing. In at least three respects the matter is confusing and unresolved:

1. The victim remains unprotected against these intrusions.
2. Neither editor nor complainant "wins" the case. To some extent therefore the Editor of the *Daily Mail* may be forgiven his view that the ruling was a victory and Lord Shawcross's castigation of him for his so doing (December 12, 1976) hardly inspires confidence in the council's lay representation.
3. The Press Council judgment "did not find that the newspaper was right in what it did, but only that it had a right to do what it did". In the absence of a sanction it is frequently difficult to say whether the complainant's case has been proved.

The decision is neither binding on future deliberations of the Press Council nor consistent with earlier ones.

The principle of freedom of expression warrants more respect than the peremptory, *ad hoc* formulation of standards that, despite the council's lay representation, leaves one with the unavoidable feeling that in this game the press is both player and referee.

Yours etc.,
RAYMOND WACKS,
Department of Management and Social Sciences,
Oxford Polytechnic,
Leamington,
Oxford.
January 7.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letting the grass grow in Lambeth

From the Leader of the Council, Lambeth Borough of Lambeth

Sir, In his article about Lambeth Council (January 11) Bernard Levin claims that if a local authority denies a newspaper report about its activities, the report may be relied upon as being wholly true. This is a convenient view for Mr. Levin to take since it enables him to produce a lengthy article on a subject about which he knows nothing without the need for tedious research other than a quick scan through the Sunday papers (which I admit can be tedious enough in itself).

Indeed, I can well imagine your correspondent dashing off the piece while soaking in a hot tub prior to another evening of abstracted experience. The *Sunday Times* dropped against the soap dish and a large scotch and water balanced precariously at his elbow. At which point, I wonder, did he nod off?

This technique of second hand journalism has its dangers. Has it occurred to Mr. Levin, for example, that a press report really can be misinformed on occasion, even if it deals with what well known whipping boy, local government (whipped and tongue tied if Mr. Levin has his way) and appears in a heavyweight Sunday paper under the byline of so distinguished a journalist as Rosemary Righter?

Thus reports Mr. Levin, vicariously and wrongly, that a housing association has offered to put into Lambeth which are the subject of the present dispute at no cost to public funds (Mr. Levin's italics, of course, not mine). Did the glow of the bathtub and the scotch and water razor sharp wits and prevent him asking himself from whence, then, the money was to be found? The answer, needless to say, is from the taxpayer, on this occasion by way of a government body called the Housing Corporation.

Again, a little investigation would have shown that the old LCC, then the GLC and now Lambeth Borough Council had very good reasons for designating this particular area for parkland in the first place, namely a serious lack of open space in Kensington which the clearance of St. Agnes Place will help to alleviate.

This Council has followed a consistent policy of acquiring these properties and housing the occupants, who have been moving out of the area since the early 1960s. It is perhaps significant that it is only since illegal squatters have recently moved into the street in large numbers (there are about 90 in occupation at present) that the agitation has started to keep the houses standing. Should we lay a serious lack of open space in Kensington which the clearance of St. Agnes Place will help to alleviate.

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A settlement for the Banabans

From Sir John Peel

Sir, In his article in your issue of January 10, Sir Bernard Braine, MP, called upon the Government to deal generously with the Banabans both financially and politically. I am sure that nobody would want to dispute this, but in righting any wrong which may have been done to the Banabans one must be taken not to do wrong to the Gilbert Islands.

Sir Bernard, like the recent and one-sided BBC television production *Go tell it to the judge*, stated that the link between Ocean Island and the Gilbert Islands was forged by Britain purely for her own administrative and financial convenience. This does not stand up to the facts. The link is precolonial and the story is well known to every old man in the islands. The Banaban village names come from Beru and date from the time of an important chief marriage between the two islands. Inter-island marriage, always necessary for these small island populations, has been made easier by modern communications and in 1945, 152 of the 337 men who went to Rabi Island came from islands other than Ocean.

Even today, of the 2,000 living on Rabi, some 250 have both parents born in Gilbert Islands other than Ocean. Nearly everyone has relatives in the Gilbert Islands, some owing land there elsewhere than on Ocean Island, and, of course, the language spoken by the Banabans is the same Gilbertese spoken throughout the group.

The point must also be made that over the years the revenue received from phosphate by the Gilbert Islands Government has been in lieu of normal taxation. Seen in that context it is not the excessive sum implied in the BBC film.

The Gilbert Islands has a point of view and it must not be overlooked. Let there be a generous settlement for the Banabans, but let it also be honourable.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PEELE,
Resident Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands (1949-51),
51 Cambridge Street, SW1.
January 11.

Divided Cyprus

From Mr. J. C. McLaughlin

Sir, Mr. C. A. Ashforth, High Commissioner for Cyprus in London, complains (Letters, December 12) about the wholesale looting of Greek Cypriot properties in the Turkish occupied areas of Cyprus. In common with hundreds of British citizens living in that area, I have been saving up £20,000, but it is now clear that the house of a Turk living in an adjacent Turkish village. No action has been taken against the thief as the very excellent Turkish Cypriot police, who made the recovery, explained that there were so many looters it was not possible to take action against them all.

I have today received a letter from our Foreign and Commonwealth Office, in the course of which they say: "We are continuing our efforts to see that the Turkish Cypriot Government set up its promised, but regrettably still awaited, Claims Commission." This two-and-a-half years after the invasion.

We British citizens were in no way involved in the Turkish/Greek quarrel and Her Majesty's Government has done nothing to protect our rights, and what is not generally appreciated is that it is not only their moral but also legal duty to do so, as Britain is a signatory to the 1960 Guarantee of Cyprus, which Guarantees "the independence, territorial integrity and security of the Republic of Cyprus". Furthermore, the British Government's failure to protect us or to pursue our claim for redress constitutes a dereliction of duty under the European Convention of Human Rights.

Yours faithfully,
J. C. McLAUGHLIN,
124-126 Denmark Hill, SES.
January 4.

Napoleon's coat

From Dr. H. Yarrow

Sir, I do not believe that the coat recently purchased at auction on behalf of the Duke of Wellington is in fact the actual coat worn by Napoleon at the battle in spite of its being so described in the sale catalogue.

All the accounts of the memorable and valorous retreat of La Garde down the road from La Belle Alliance to Genappe, protecting their Emperor all the way, agree that on the narrow bridge over the Dyle the Emperor's army was forced to abandon his coach and take to horseback to escape the Prussians who were at his heels.

In the abandoned coach were found all his treasure and personal possessions including a dress uniform and the lining of the coat of which a coat of diamonds had been sewn (Cf. Howarth's *Waterloo* p. 227). This uniform was intended to be worn by Napoleon for the victory parade in Brussels the next day, and indeed all the Garde carried their dress uniforms in their knapsacks for this purpose.

There can be little doubt that it was this coat which came into the possession of Field Marshal Blucher and so into that of his descendants and so to the sale.

The most that can be said of it is that it was certainly present at the battle of Waterloo, but in the Emperor's coat, not on his back!

It is interesting to speculate on what became of the actual battle stained coat worn by him on that memorable day. From Charleville to Paris he hardly drew breath, he is unlikely to have removed his coat.

The first thing he did when he reached Paris was to take a bath, so that his coat was certainly off his shoulders then, and it is overwhelmingly probable that he put on a fresh uniform after his bath. What then became of the "battle coat"? We do not know. But it is in the highest degree unlikely that Blucher got it.

Yours faithfully,
H. YARROW,
West Green,
The Green, Preston,
Hitchin, Hertfordshire.
January 10.

Trial by jury

From the Chairman of Council, The Magistrates' Association

Sir, The Chairman of the Bar in his letter (January 7) states that the James Committee did not acknowledge in its Report that it must be inherently less likely that in minor thefts the prosecution will establish the guilt of an accused person before juries than before magistrates, for the reasons which he gives.

The logical deduction to be made from this is that the Committee considered that magistrates were as competent to try such cases as juries, and accordingly just as likely to acquit an innocent person. It is a member of the Committee, and accordingly just as likely to acquit an innocent person. It is a member of the Committee, and accordingly just as likely to acquit an innocent person.

It is not generally understood that magistrates undergo courses of training in their duties, which have been obligatory to new magistrates since 1966. No such courses are available to juries, members of whom may never have participated in a criminal trial. It is difficult to follow the reasoning of the Chairman of the Bar that twelve magistrates are more likely to acquit the innocent than three experienced magistrates. It has not so far been noted in your columns that a belief in one's innocence is not the only reason which may impel an accused to elect trial by jury.

It is to be regretted that some of the Committee's recommendations improving the lot of the magistrates have not been incorporated in the Bill. Could I solicit the support of your society and your colleagues in these matters?

Yours faithfully,
J. B. EDWARDS,
Chairman of the Council,
The Magistrates' Association,
28 Fitzroy Square, W1.
January 11.

Coalition government

From Lord Blake, FBA

Sir, Mr. Michael Foot, replying on television last night (January 10) to a question from Mr. Ludovic Kennedy about proportional representation, said that he would lead a coalition government and quoted Disraeli's remark—"England does not love coalitions". It is not at all clear what justification Disraeli made for this proposition. When he made it in December, 1852, it was certainly true that he did not love the particular coalition of Whigs and Peelites which was about to effect the Conservative government, and like many politicians he was not averse to making a sweep-

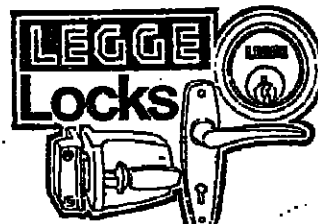
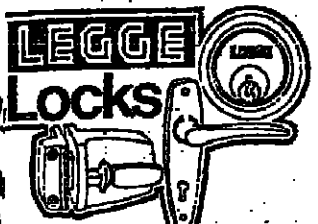
ing generalization from a particular instance.

Whether England loves coalitions or not she has frequently had to put up with them. In the 80 years from 1895 to 1975 Britain was governed by coalitions for 27 years (32 if one counts the National Government of 1935-40). Admittedly we have had no coalitions since the end of the Second World War. Has our post-war history been such a great success under single-party governments that coalitions should be ruled out for ever on the strength of a dubious dictum by Disraeli?

Yours faithfully,
THEODORE WALLACE,
5 Paper Buildings, E.C.4.
January 10.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS



CBI and ICI chiefs give stronger warnings of hostility to union directors

majority report looked like having only one aim in mind, to use the control of British companies as a major addition to the armoury of those seeking to change the political face of Britain, and change it for the worse.

If accepted, it would lead rapidly to the end of the market economy as they knew it. The argument was not about whether increased employee participation was a good thing or not, it was about how best to achieve it.

Sir Rowland Wright, told an American Chamber of Commerce lunch in London that if the recommendations followed the broad lines as "leaked" to the press, they were "calculated to drive no less than a coach and horses through all that we have learnt about democracy over the years".

He suspected that it was not democracy but "power" which was at stake. The granting of power to unions to appoint or elect representatives to boards would, specifically "disenfranchise" non-union members.

There was a danger he said that while board rooms were now occupied by "highly trained professionals" they might be at the point of being asked to accept a new form of patronage—"giving seats on our boards to people who have the support of trade union organizations whether or not they have the skills and experience to make the most sophisticated process of decision making which now takes place in our board rooms".

The fact that these representatives might be asked to represent their members in the decision making process against the views of shareholder directors would make it look like collective bargaining.

Sir Rowland said he was in favour of steps being taken to make boards "effectively and more demonstrably accountable".

He said that the CBI and ICI should "postpone until happier times what they regard as peripheral experiments in extending industrial democracy".

"Yet it is precisely because of the seriousness of the problems facing us which have been in large measure caused by obsolete management attitudes and practices that a radically new approach to the formulation of industrial policy is required", he added.

It was time some "long outdated concepts" such as the legal identification of company interests exclusively with shareholder interests were challenged.

"The benefits to management of carrying out their function within an agreed framework of policy that has the commitment of the trade unions would, in my mind, be enormous", Mr Murray said.

"They would find that, while unions are understandably loath to accept responsibility for other people's decisions, they are fully prepared to shoulder responsibility for genuine joint decisions."



Sir John Methven: Return to trench warfare.



Sir Rowland Wright: Power is at stake.

Further oil discovery by Burmah off Shetland

Burmah Oil Development Ltd (BODL), a subsidiary of the British National Oil Corporation, has made a promising new oil discovery, eight miles north of its Thistle Field, north east of Shetland.

In an announcement yesterday the company said testing of a well in the far north east corner of Block 211/18 had produced 9,100 barrels a day of 42 API oil from a 40ft productive zone in middle Jurassic sands.

It added there appeared to be substantial additional production sand that would be tested later in the spring by re-entering the well or by drilling a new well on another part of the structure. Some of the worst weather in the North Sea for 14 years prevented the completion of the test programme.

The new structure extends into adjoining acreage held by the Shell/Essco Group and the Conoco/Cul/BNOC consortium, who contributed towards the cost of the well.

Phillips well abandoned: Oil Exploration Holdings said yesterday that an exploration well, drilled by the Phillips Petroleum Group in the British sector of the North Sea, had been plugged and abandoned as a dry hole.

The drilling rig will move to another exploration well, about three miles north of the successful Thelma well in the same block.

Irish Shell drilling: Marine Drilling SA, a joint venture of the Royal Dutch Shell Group and Sedco, yesterday concluded an agreement with the Irish Shell petroleum development company Tetranta, for carrying out this year's drilling programme of the Shell/Agip group in the Porcupine Trough off the west coast of Ireland.

Drilling will start in early April, using the deep floating platform Sedco 707.

Massey likely to make court move to win tractor plant from pickets

By Clifford Webb

With losses already in excess of £16m, Massey Ferguson is believed to be contemplating legal action to obtain possession of their Coventry tractor plant from strike pickets who have occupied it for the past 23 days.

It would be the second time in 20 months that the Canadian-owned company has resorted to the courts to end worker occupation. In May and June 1975 management was shut out for six weeks before the courts intervened.

Union officials admitted last night that they were embarrassed by the extreme actions of some pickets acting under instruction from a militant strike committee.

The three unions involved are the Transport & General Workers, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the Sheet Metal Workers.

Pickets have closed the factory gates and occupied the main production areas together with the ground floor of the office block which normally houses the company's European headquarters staff. Since January 4 no staff has been permitted into the building.

Temporary accommodation has been found in other offices on the site. However, many office workers are experiencing considerable difficulty in parking their cars because pickets have closed the company car parks.

A full-time union official said last night: "We have reason to believe that the company will repeat their 1975 tactic and obtain a court order to restrain the pickets."

The company refuses to comment on possible court action; but with losses increasing daily at the rate of £1.8m and no signs of a break in the deadlock, Massey appears to have no other course open to it.

The strike began on December 22 when all 1,150 assembly workers walked out in protest at a management decision to withhold pay from 136 of their colleagues for not working hard enough. A further 2,196 employees are laid off.

There has been a series of "pushfire" disputes at the plant since April when Massey introduced a new family of sound-proofed tractors and began protracted negotiations to agree new piecework rates and manning standards.

Tougher replacement seen for prices body

By Derek Harris

Commercial Editor

Replacement of the Price Commission next summer by a new body having wider powers, particularly in adjudicating on the cost-effectiveness of companies, is being considered by the Government. It could revive many facets of the old Prices and Incomes Board.

Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, is understood to have prepared an initial discussion document looking at various options for a continuance of price restraint when the present price code's life ends on July 31.

Detailed discussions on the future of price restraint have still to be held with the TUC, the Confederation of British Industry, the Retail Consortium and other interested bodies.

These are expected to be held within the next few weeks, after which a fully-fledged consultative document will be put out by Mr Hattersley.

A major option in the initial discussion document, it is understood, is for the Price Commission—due to be abolished on July 31—to be replaced by a body with more extensive powers, especially in looking into questions of efficiency.

That could take it into considering questions like manning levels—thorny territory as far as the trade union movement is concerned.

What is not clear is whether the new body would also look at questions of cost-effectiveness in the nationalized industries, which the TUC would probably strongly oppose.

At present the Price Commission has powers over the nationalized industries are limited. Sir Arthur Cockfield, the Commission chairman, has in the past been at pains to point out that it does not control such prices but that they are the responsibility of the minister concerned.

Nationalized industries are entitled to make a forward projection of their losses and then increase prices sufficiently to cover these and make a profit of 2 per cent of turnover or 10 per cent of capital employed by the end of the year.

In membership the new body would probably be more than double the size of the Price Commission, with representatives from the TUC, the CBI, other sector bodies including the Retail Consortium, and a considerable weighting of legal, accounting and academic economists.

Mr Hattersley has already made clear that he wants to scrap the present price code structure and replace it with something more flexible. One possibility would be to operate an honour system under which companies would be expected not to put through excessive increases.

Alternatively, big companies could be required to notify scale of price increases, thus affording the adjudication body and the rest of industry a benchmark.

Derek Harris

Murray call for equal partnership

By Tim Jones

Labour Staff

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, yesterday called for a "radically new approach" to Britain's industrial policy which would make workers equal partners with their bosses.

The Confederation of British Industry, he said, seemed to think that because of the country's economic troubles it was more imperative than ever to safeguard such managerial prerogatives as decision-making on investment, manpower and product development.

Bill to raise ECGD's loans limit

By David Blake

A 37 per cent increase in the amount of credit up to £25,000, with provision for further increases to £40,000, which the Government-backed Export Credit Guarantee Department can give is proposed in a Government Bill published yesterday. It would also allow the ECGD to take on current commitments of up to 10,000 million special drawing rights (\$11,500m) to finance trade.

The Bill links two quite separate measures, one designed to allow the ECGD to provide more finance for British exports and the other aimed at cutting down on the drain on government funds which the organization causes.

The increased limits on sterling drawings are made necessary, above all, by the effect of inflation on British exports. Present rules limit the amount in sterling which the ECGD can guarantee to £18,200m, which could be increased to £21,200m with parliamentary approval.

Under the new scheme, the initial limit will be £25,000m, but this could be raised to £40,000m if Parliament does not object.

The ECGD has given backing to a £20m loan, its biggest ever. The loan, is being provided by Lloyds Bank International, will go to the Dubai Aluminium Company. It will help finance a £43m contract to transport British steel coils to the United Arab Emirates for building an aluminium smelter complex in Dubai. The previous biggest ECGD-backed loan, worth £152m, was for financing a PVC plant in Poland.

British ship orders quest in America

By Peter Hill

Prospects for new shipbuilding orders for British shipbuilders are being discussed in the United States by a top civil servant.

Mr Michael Casey, under secretary in charge of shipbuilding policy at the Department of Industry, who is mentioned as a possible candidate for chief executive of a state holding company based on existing Government-owned shipyards, is engaged in discussions with American interests on the possibility of placing orders in the United Kingdom.

He is being accompanied by Mr Ken Chapman, formerly with Cammell Laird who is now on the staff of the organizing committee for British Shipbuilders, the planned new state shipbuilding organization to be established if the Government is able to push through its controversial Bill for the nationalization of the industry.

The two men are understood to be pursuing negotiations with a number of companies with whom Mr J. Graham Day, formerly the chief executive designate of British Shipbuilders, had discussions last year. Mr Day announced last month that he was resigning from the post.

Among the companies being visited is Sea Containers, the ship and container equipment leasing company which last year made it clear that it wanted to build at least two new ships in the United Kingdom provided it could obtain price and delivery terms comparable with those being offered by yards in Japan and other parts of the Far East.

Mr Casey is expected, however, that while the talks with American interests are rather more than exploratory, the two men are not expected to return with firm contracts.

Next week, parliamentary elections are expected to announce whether the nationalization Bill is hybrid or not. If it is, it would be subject to further lengthy delays and such a decision would almost certainly prompt the Government to set up a state holding company to take over the shipyards already in public ownership: Govan Shipbuilders, Sunderland Shipbuilders and Cammell Laird in which the State has a 50 per cent interest.

Details given of S & J chief's terms

By John Brennan

Hestair, which yesterday extended its £6.2m share offer for Sheffield hand-tool maker, Spear & Jackson International, has drawn attention in its latest offer document to the size and timing of a service contract recently arranged for Mr Leonard Grosbard, S & J's managing director.

Hestair has extended its offer in this bitterly fought takeover until January 24, but has closed the cash alternative.

It says that the managing director's contract was "extended on 7th December, 1976, after the announcement of our 18.5 per cent shareholding and immediately prior to the announcement of our offer."

Mr Grosbard has five contracts totalling £30,500 a year and running until December, 1981. Hestair says that Mr Grosbard's contract with S & J International "includes inter alia a requirement that he should take his wife on all journeys and visits of more than two days' duration on the company's business."

Mr Grosbard, commenting on Hestair's document, explains that he spends five months of the year abroad on company business. "As I want to stay married I take my wife, Elizabeth. I do not take her on short journeys, but I have to go to the United States and Australia, where we have companies."

On the extension of the contract, he says his contract has been on a five-year basis since he joined the group six years ago and it runs from October 1 each year. "It was extended with effect from October 1 at the same rate. It was rolled over as specified in the contract I have had for a long time."

S & J expects to produce estimates of the 1976 profits and a dividend forecast next week. In the meantime, it continues to advise shareholders to ignore Hestair's offer. Hestair's shares fell 1p to 76p yesterday, S & J's closed 3p down at 113p.

Shipbuilders put subsidy proposal to Mr Varley

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Introduction of a subsidy scheme to promote a flow of orders from British shipowners to United Kingdom shipyards was urged yesterday on Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, by leaders of Britain's shipbuilding industry.

Mr John Wright, president of the Shipbuilders and Repairers' National Association, led a delegation to Mr Varley to impress on him the gravity of the world situation, the plight of many British yards and the urgent need for measures to secure a reasonable volume of new orders in the first six months.

The SRNA team suggested that consideration should be given to advancing some decision on outstanding defence contracts for the Royal Navy—unaffected by defence cuts—and giving urgent consideration to the extent to which British shipowners might be encouraged to place orders.

A number of owners are known to be considering ordering new tonnage and shipbuilders argue that they must be persuaded and cajoled to build at home rather than overseas.

One possibility outlined by the SRNA was an investment grant scheme similar to that adopted by the Dutch government recently, with EEC approval, under which owners can receive grants of up to 23 per cent of the contract price of a ship payable over a five-year period.

Plea on inflation accounting to companies

By Richard Allen

Mr Nicholas Goodison, the stock exchange chairman, is urging all listed companies to prepare for the adoption of current cost accounting without delay.

In a letter to company chairmen he advises them to prepare internal systems to enable adoption of an accounting standard along the lines of the Exposure Draft 18, published by the Morpeth committee last year.

Meanwhile, companies are encouraged to make any comments on KD18 to the Inflation Accounting Steering Group without delay and to start preparing supplementary accounts in a current cost accounting basis for publication with the annual report.

Companies unable to produce these figures in time for the next publication are urged to include estimates of cost of sales adjustments, asset value and depreciation and current purchasing power adjustments to net monetary assets or liabilities.

Metro-Cammell challenge to Leyland bus market

By Our Northern Industrial Correspondent

Metro-Cammell, Weymann, the Birmingham-based engineering company, is to challenge Leyland's dominance of the double-decker bus market with an all-British product.

The company, part of the Laird group, at present builds railway rolling stock and bus bodies.

Leyland's failure to meet the needs of passenger transport authorities—there is a 23-year waiting list—has been much criticized for opening the door to overseas competitors such as Volvo and Scania, of Sweden, who import components for assembly in this country.

Smaller British truck manufacturers such as Foden and Dennis have also produced prototype buses for testing by Passenger Transport Executives.

But MCW's entry is the most significant yet. It already has capacity for building 600 bodies a year. By buying engines from Gardner at Manchester, axles and gearboxes from GKN and

dubilier

	1976	1975
Sales	£6,300,000	£5,650,000
Pre-tax profits	£ 537,000	£ 515,000
After-tax profits	£ 253,000	£ 312,000

- New orders up 28%
- Rising exports
- Strong financial position
- Dividend up 10%

Manufacturers of capacitors, resistors, co-axial connectors, fuses and electronic components.

Dubilier Limited

Chancery Trading Estate, Lamton Road, Bicester, Oxon OX6 0TU

How the markets moved

Rises		Falls	
Barclays Bank	12p to 27p	Anglo Am Asph	4p to 6p
BP	14p to 79p	Dupont	3p to 5p
EP	7p to 43p	EMI	9p to 21p
Hewlett-Packard	5p to 11p	Finisler	2p to 21p
Kemmerling	4p to 50p	Higgins	5p to 20p
Lee Cooper	4p to 50p	M&A	3p to 50p
McQuay-Norris	15p to 16p	Oil Exploration	8p to 9p
Newman Ind	3p to 36p	Road Cons 'B'	5p to 16p
Quick RJ	2p to 25p	Steep Rock	5p to 15p
Sanger JE	4p to 44p	Termac Ltd	6p to 12p
Shell	10p to 48p	Ud Eng	1p to 20p
Tanjong Tim	5p to 52p	Warrington J	1p to 20p
UBM	4p to 38p	Weatwell	1p to 16p
Wallis FJ	4p to 33p	World Bond	1p to 13p

Equities had a strong session. Gilt-edged securities rose throughout the range. Sterling rose by 45 points to \$1.7115. The "effective" devaluation rate was 43.2 per cent. Gold rose by \$1.50 to \$132.125 an oz.

Commodities: Reuters' index closed yesterday at 1,585.4 (previously, 1,586.7).

Reports, pages 23 and 24

THE POUND

Bank	Bank	Bank
Australia S	1.62	1.57
Austria S	30.50	28.50
Belgium Fr	65.50	62.50
Canada	1.76	1.71
Denmark Kr	10.56	9.96
Finland Mkt	6.70	6.45
France Fr	8.76	8.44
Germany Dm	4.24	4.02
Greece Dr	74.00	70.00
Hongkong \$	8.35	7.90
Italy Lr	1690.00	1510.00
Japan Yn	225.00	200.00
Netherlands Gld	4.44	4.21
Norway Kr	9.30	8.94
Portugal Esc	55.50	52.50
S Africa Rd	5.85	5.67
Spain Pes	121.00	113.00
Sweden Kr	7.45	7.10
Switzerland Fr	4.42	4.18
US \$	1.75	1.70
Yugoslavia Dnr	34.25	32.00

Notes for small denomination bank notes only as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International. Figures may differ from those applying to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Tilling taking over U.S. medical group

Thomas Tilling, the international holding company whose interests include building supplies, engineering, publishing and insurance, is to double its overseas medical supplies business with a \$15m (£8.8m) agreed takeover of Intermedco Inc of Houston, Texas.

Tilling's offer of \$7.5 a share is recommended by the Intermedco management who, together with employees of the company, hold around half of Intermedco's shares. The bid, which is to be funded by a medium-term United States dollar loan arranged in London but raised in America, will be made in the form of a cash merger. In this way Tilling needs only a simple majority of Intermedco shareholders to gain 100 per cent control. The acquisition is subject to the usual Bank of England and United States merger regulations.

A summary of Wednesday's business and financial news appears on pages 22 and 23.

T. COWIE LIMITED

Preliminary Report Year Ended 30th September, 1976			
	1976	1975	
Turnover	£25,600,000	£18,100,000	
Profit before interest	£1,739,000	£1,536,000	
Interest	£807,000	£802,000	
Profit before taxation	£932,000	£734,000	
Taxation @ 52% (Note 1)	£377,000	£290,000	
Profit after taxation	£555,000	£444,000	
Dividends (pence per share) (Note 2)			
Interim	0.600p (1975-0.5300p)		
Final proposed	0.926p (1975-0.8373p)		
Total for year	1.526p (1975-1.3673p)	£147,000	£131,000
Profit after dividends		£408,000	£313,000
Earnings per share		4.87p	3.89p

Note 1. It is anticipated that as a result of Stock Appreciation Relief the liability to Corporation Tax on the 1976 profit will be limited to £12,000; the balance of the £377,000 provision being in respect of deferred taxation.

Note 2. The cost of dividends is after taking into account waiver of dividends by the Chairman amounting to £27,468 (1975-£27,653).

This is a new group record result, profit before taxation at £932,000 being 27 per cent ahead of the previous record set last year. The increase in turnover to some degree reflects action taken to keep within Price Commission profit reference levels.

All group activities have made good progress during the year and trading in the current financial year to date is most satisfactory.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at Millfield House, Sunderland, on 17th March, 1977 and the proposed Final Dividend of 0.926p per share will be paid on 17th March, 1977, to the Shareholders on the Register at 5 p.m. on 4th February, 1977.

Millfield, Sunderland
12th January, 1977

By Order Of The Board
T. COWIE Chairman

Shaikh Yamani predicts a gradual shift in Opec's pricing pattern

Beirut, Jan 13.—Crude oil prices are bound to go up this month, but will decrease gradually later to \$12.90 (\$7.60 a barrel), Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Minister of Petroleum said in an interview today.

Shaikh Yamani told *Al Hawadeth*, a Beirut magazine, that the two-step 15 per cent rise decreed by 11 of the 13 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries had created "price differences".

Opec pricing was based on Saudi Arabia's "Arabian light", which sold at \$11.51 a barrel until January 1, when the increase went into effect.

Prices of other grades of crude are calculated relative to this.

"No one knows precisely what prices they have set for their crude grades. In theory, they have raised the price of the Saudi crude by 10 per cent, but they have not specifically touched on their own oil. Therefore, it is expected that there will be differences in prices among the 11 countries," he said.

"I believe that prices will go

up by more than 5 per cent during January, then prices will begin to go down gradually to the level we set," Shaikh Yamani told *Al Hawadeth*.

Saudi Arabia's daily production rate of 8.5 million barrels is to be raised to 10 million he said.

"The Saudi position will clarify the oil picture and add a touch of moderation and responsibility to Opec. This, I believe, will be a factor of strength for Opec."

He praised Indonesia for backing out of Opec's decision by limiting its price increase to 5 per cent.

"Indonesia has acted realistically. It could not have acted otherwise. If it were to stick to the 10 per cent hike, then it would not have found markets for its oil."

Shaikh Yamani predicted a decrease in Saudi production "when the price situation is clarified and returns to normal."

He dismissed as "wishful thinking" alleged speculation that he would quit his ministry and be named ambassador to an unspecified country.

In another interview *Al*

Hawadeth quoted Mr. Frank Junger, chairman of the Arabian-American Oil Company (Aramco), as saying that market conditions will force Opec members to limit their price increase to 5 per cent.

"Initially, consumers will prefer buying the cheaper oil and avoid the more expensive. This means that countries which increased their oil prices by 10 per cent will have to reduce their prices in order to avoid losing their markets," said Mr. Junger.

He said Aramco's potential production capacity was "well above 11 million barrels a day."

Kuwait: Shaikh Yamani arrived in Abu Dhabi today for consultation with the local oil minister and press reports that some oil-producing states are urging a fresh Opec conference to review oil prices.—AP-Dow Jones.

Talks on cutbacks: British Petroleum and the Gulf Oil Corporation have held inconclusive talks in Kuwait with the Kuwaiti oil minister on their request to reduce contracted oil purchases, Reuters reports, quoting informed sources.

Bonn threatens EEC stand on shipbuilding

Well-informed officials in Brussels see divisions between the West Germans and the Danes, on the one hand, and the British, French and Italians, on the other, as a threat to possible joint Community action.

Peter Hill writes: Measures to be discussed by officials of EEC countries next week include subsidies for shipyards and shipowners, with the possibility of longer-term action involving formulation of a maritime policy for the Community and action against Japan on the general trade front.

Estimates in Brussels indicate that shipyard support running at about \$600m a year would be needed, with possibly between 2 and 3 per cent being funded through EEC agencies. The British Government might have to face a subsidy bill of £70m-£80m a year for its own shipyards.

But yesterday the Community's allegations of Japanese subsidies into the market for new building last year received a setback. A publication of figures showing that Japan gained only 45.9 per cent of the near-2,000 new orders placed throughout the world.

Commenting on this week's largely abortive shipbuilding talks within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Signor Costantino Friz, the Community's negotiator in Paris, said the next round of OECD shipbuilding talks planned for February 8 and 9 would "verify once and for all if the Japanese are sensitive to a problem which has important political ramifications".

The Community is seeking agreement by the Japanese to a 50-50 share-out of orders.

Building society rates likely to be pegged

By Margaret Stone

Building society borrowers should benefit from the trend towards a gentle lowering of interest rates. It is now considered extremely probable that the Council of the Building Societies Association will recommend an increase in the investment end mortgage rates today.

A move to increase the mortgage rate from the present 12½ per cent, which had the favour of a strong body of opinion of the council, was postponed at the December meeting in order to assess the impact of the International Monetary Fund loan arrangements on the level of interest rates in general.

In the event, the modest but successive cuts in the minimum lending rate, which now stands at 14 per cent compared with 14½ per cent in early December,

has restored the confidence of building society lenders.

This has been further shored up by December net receipts. In the early part of the month, there was every indication that societies would be experiencing a net outflow of funds by the end of the month. However, once the December spending spree was over, the situation improved and it now appears that the net inflow will be similar to that of November, at around £23m.

The societies have also drawn another crumb of comfort from more detailed analysis of November receipts. It seems that about £30m of funds were withdrawn during November to enable borrowers to repay their mortgage debt in response to the increased mortgage interest rate which came into effect that month.

NVT chairman in talks on Meriden rescue

By Derek Harris

Mr. Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is expected today to draw Mr. Dennis Moore, chairman of NVT Motorcycles, into discussions on a rescue package for the Meriden workers' cooperative.

Mr. Lever and Mr. Alan Williams, Minister of State for Industry, are studying ways of keeping the cooperative alive following government rejection of an extra £1m aid. Half of this aid was wanted to buy industrial rights and marketing assets from NVT. This arrangement expires in July.

Mr. Moore said last night that the £500,000 figure had been agreed with the cooperative. "This money will then go back to the Government as part redemption of their investment in NVT. So that part of a package would cost the Government nothing," he added.

In brief

West German borrowing need lower by DM6,500m

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Jan 13

West Germany's federal government net borrowing requirement last year was more than DM6,500m (about £1,550m) lower than had been expected.

The Finance Ministry today disclosed that only DM26,000m of last year's federal budget spending had to be financed through borrowing, compared with the DM32,700m net borrowing requirement approved by Parliament.

Tax income at DM136,000m was DM4,500m higher than forecasts, reflecting higher revenues from income and corporation taxes.

Federal spending, on the other hand, was at DM162,000m some DM2,000m below target.

output last year by 10.6 per cent on the previous year to a total of 19,068,300 tonnes, was badly hit by problems at some of its major plants in the first half of the year.

Until December, its weekly crude steel output was running at some 430,000 tonnes, but because of reduced demand it is now intended to cut production.

BP chlorine project

BP Chemicals International yesterday announced expenditure of £15m on modernization of its chlorine production plant at Sandbach, Cheshire. Additional facilities will increase output to 82,000 tons a year from the present 55,000 tons. The scheme, which also involves improvements and modifications to existing facilities, is due for completion in 1980.

Truck imports at 14pc

Increasing sales of Japanese vans and pick-up trucks helped to boost the importers' share of the United Kingdom commercial vehicle market to almost 14 per cent for 1976, compared with 11.17 per cent a year earlier, according to figures issued today by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. Total British sales of trucks last year were 10 per cent down on 1975 at 208,923.

Car deliveries strike

A strike by drivers at James, Car Deliveries, Birmingham, has stopped deliveries from British Leyland's Rover plant at Solihull and Triumph plant at Coventry.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Part played by free enterprise in United States air fare structure

From Mr. L. H. Langley

Sir, Your correspondent, Mr. A. J. Burkart, (January 10), on the subject of comparing air fares in Europe with those in the United States, has chosen to disregard or is not aware of the most significant factors in the development of lower fares in America. I refer, of course, to competition and free enterprise.

While the population comparisons he makes have some small bearing on the subject, the fact is that, on most key routes in the United States, it is traditional for at least three airlines to compete for traffic and in general this has brought about consumer benefits in terms of lower fares and other service improvements.

In Europe, on the other hand, the growth of the civil air transport industry since the end of the Second World War has been marked by an almost universal succession of so-called "pooling" arrangements whereby agreements are made by the two flag airlines operating each route linking major cities to limit capacity and share revenues or profit.

Pooling has led to reduction in competition; limits on capacity and, therefore, com-

fort; not to mention choice of carrier; and, latterly—and of most importance—elimination of the need to reduce fares.

Following the world fuel crisis, capacity agreements have become more fashionable. The fundamental fact remains, however, that academics juggling with figures of population, etc. form no substitute for free enterprise and open competition if the customer is to benefit—and this applies equally, I believe, to all forms of transport.

Yours faithfully,
L. H. LANGLEY,
General Manager—United Kingdom,
Trans World Airlines,
214 Oxford Street,
London W1N 0HA,
January 10.

From Mr. A. J. Lucking

Sir, Mr. Burkart criticizes your Air Correspondent's comparisons of United States and European air fares. But one aspect of the United States air fare structure from which we might learn is that an intensive five-year investigation there has resulted in a move towards "cost-based" charges. I and others believe that this is one of

the reforms needed in E the current "market pr has resulted in indele overcharging of those eligible for discounts. No the current policy guida the Civil Aviation Au specifies that each Other differences whi Burkart does not menti that an American collects on average up per cent of the standar from each passenger, about 72 per cent bet frequent European irrita fully booked services because 53 per cent of th are sold here, against les 53 per cent in the United Each Coach Class passen given up to 15 per cent space than those tra Economy in Europe. Fin costs about twice as m sell a seat here, an ext nary situation which Mr B and his colleagues are placed to investigate. Yours faithfully,
A. J. LUCKING,
Flat 20,
17, Broad Court,
Bow Street,
London, WC1,
January 11.

Phone rentals and the old

From Mr. William Worthing
Sir, I note in your fin pages a forecast of inc Post Office telephone pro If any reductions in cl are to be considered, I plead for a reduction in rather than call charges. The numbers of the who are often lonely and times infirm, are a increasing, and it would n lot to them and to their f and relations, if they afford to have a tele installed, or afford to ma one where it is already inst Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM WORTHY,
9 Old Bar Lane,
Croxley Green,
Rickmansworth,
Hertfordshire.

No miracle?

From Mr. Stephen Schattner
Sir, New Year resolutions surprisingly, have gone o fashion. But could you make one, please: no long use the term "German econ miracle"—as you did roda page 17 "German econ miracle questioned by econ Why? Because there never a "miracle". The expulsi millions of ethnic Germans Eastern Europe mean; mil more mouths to be fed in war Germany. But it also m millions more hands and b to create resources withi social frame-work so aply cribed by Sir Alec Randel, his letter today. Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN SCHATTMANN,
65c Wigmore Street,
London W1H 9LG.

Europe MPs call for fair export credits

From Alan Wood
Luxembourg, Jan 13

A resolution calling on the EEC Council of Ministers and the Commission to increase their efforts to harmonize the export credit terms of member states with a view to achieving mutual fairness was carried at the European Parliament here today.

MPs also asked the Council

and the Commission to seek international understanding with other major trading nations with a view to discipline for aids to exports, with the objective of achieving fair competitions between the EEC and other nations in trade with third countries.

The resolution was based on a motion drawn up for the Parliament's committee on

external economic relations by Mr. James Spicer, Conservative MP for West Dorset. He emphasized that it was essential to harmonize the whole range of aids to exports: credit guarantees, investment guarantees, reduced rates of interest, and so on if fair competition between member states in external trade was ever to be achieved.

Steel output up 10.8pc on 1975 levels

Britain's steel industry boosted output last year by 10.8 per cent on 1975 levels, with total output of 22,259,000 tonnes. But the industry was still feeling the effects of the widespread recession of 1975.

In the early part of 1976 there was a resurgence in demand, but it proved short-lived. The BSC, which increased

BP chlorine project

BP Chemicals International yesterday announced expenditure of £15m on modernization of its chlorine production plant at Sandbach, Cheshire. Additional facilities will increase output to 82,000 tons a year from the present 55,000 tons. The scheme, which also involves improvements and modifications to existing facilities, is due for completion in 1980.

Truck imports at 14pc

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Car deliveries strike

A strike by drivers at James, Car Deliveries, Birmingham, has stopped deliveries from British Leyland's Rover plant at Solihull and Triumph plant at Coventry.

Westland Aircraft Limited

The Queen's Award to Industry has been won seven times by companies in the Westland Group.

Points from the Statement by the Chairman, Sir David Collins, C.B.E., D.Sc.(Hon.), C.Eng., F.I.Mech.E., F.I.Prod.E., F.R.Ae.S.

RESULTS—The overall performance of the Company has improved this year, principally due to the increased profitability of Westland Helicopters Limited. This is encouraging at this time of difficult trading. The Lynx is a fine helicopter which has already been ordered by four countries in addition to Great Britain and France. It is now entering its most active selling phase and we are confident of its future success. The turnover for the year of £131.2m exceeded that of last year by £23m, an increase of 21%. Exports of £59.1m exceeded those of last year by £3.6m. The pre-tax profit for the year amounted to £9.3m compared with £7.2m last year, an increase of 29%. This year the tax charged against profit has been restricted to the sums actually payable, amounting to £1.1m. No charge has been made for deferred tax of £4.6m which will probably never become payable.

WESTLAND HELICOPTERS—Production of the Lynx is now well under way and we expect to achieve substantial deliveries during 1977. Work on the uprated naval version of the Lynx which uses a more powerful version of the Rolls-Royce "Gem" engine is proceeding satisfactorily.

We have received instructions to proceed with the manufacture of a further batch of Mark 2 Sea King helicopters for the Royal Navy.

BRITISH HOVERCRAFT CORPORATION—Construction of the sixth SR.N4 is on programme and the craft will be wheeled out early in 1977. It will be operated by Hoverloyd Limited later in the year. Work is proceeding on the new structure for lengthening the first British Rail SR.N4.

NORMALAIR-GARRETT improved its performance both in terms of financial results and in new market penetration.

WESTLAND ENGINEERS—The demand for domestic garage doors has been maintained.

PROSPECTS—"The improvements in the profitability of the helicopter company are continuing, but the extent thereof depends largely on volume for which we need further export orders. For 1976/77 the Group's profit, barring unforeseen circumstances, should exceed that of the previous year."

	1976 £'000	1975 £'000
Turnover	131,239	108,354
Profit before tax	9,342	7,204
Profit after tax and minority interests	7,692	3,295
Earnings per share	12.97p	6.96p
Dividends	2.85049p	2.59135p

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Company Secretary at Yeovil.



N.V. KONINKLIJKE NEDERLANDSCHE PETROLEUM MAATSCHAPPIJ
(ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM COMPANY)
AND
THE "SHELL" TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED

Royal Dutch Petroleum Company ("Royal Dutch") and The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ("Shell Transport"), the two Parent Companies of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group of companies ("the Group"), have agreed on certain supplemental arrangements with regard to the treatment of taxes and tax benefits in the 60:40 division between them of dividends from companies of the Group, beginning with dividends in respect of the year 1977. The first dividends to which the supplemental arrangements will apply will accordingly be the interim dividends to be declared in the autumn of this year.

Taxation of the profits of Group companies is borne by those companies and its impact is felt automatically by Royal Dutch and Shell Transport in due proportions by reason of their 60:40 interests. In addition, as mentioned in their successive Annual Reports, long-standing arrangements between the Parent Companies contain provisions whereby any taxes in the nature of or corresponding to an income tax on dividends received by them from Group companies shall also be borne in the same 60:40 proportions. These then remain the treatment of taxes and tax benefits related to the dividends which shareholders receive from Royal Dutch and from Shell Transport. This was not dealt with in the 60:40 arrangements.

The United Kingdom Finance Act 1972, by the adoption of what is generally described as an "imputation" system of taxation, created a situation in which the payment of a dividend to Shell Transport by a U.K. Group company has the dual consequences firstly of requiring the payment by the Group company of an amount of tax related to the amount of the dividend, called advance corporation tax ("ACT"), which is available for set-off against U.K. corporation tax on profits of Group companies; and secondly of giving rise to a tax credit of a corresponding amount for Shell Transport, the benefit of which is subsequently passed on to its shareholders when it pays its own dividend. ACT thus has some of the characteristics of a tax on profits which falls to be borne 60:40 and some of the characteristics of a tax which is effectively paid on behalf of Shell Transport's shareholders and which is therefore outside the 60:40 arrangements. This introduction of an imputation tax credit for the recipient of the dividend constituted a new element for which no express provision had previously been made in the arrangements regarding the 60:40 division of dividends between the two Parent Companies.

In the face of this change in the U.K. fiscal system, Royal Dutch and Shell Transport took the view that the need had arisen to seek a long-term supplement to their arrangements covering, as far as possible, the impact of changes in tax legislation affecting either of them.

Both Parent Companies recognised the difficulty of finding an immediate solution in the absence of express provisions in their existing arrangements. Some interim arrangement was clearly necessary to deal with the immediate problem associated with ACT. So, as has been communicated in recent Annual Reports, Royal Dutch and Shell Transport agreed that, without prejudice to the ultimate resolution of the problem, for the time being ACT and the ensuing benefits would form part of Shell Transport's 40% share of Group dividends. In agreeing to this interim arrangement Shell Transport took into account the fact that, not only was the benefit of the ensuing tax credit confined to Shell Transport's shareholders, but ACT was an immediate tax burden on the Group and the prospect for offsetting it against liability of a Group company for corporation tax was then uncertain. An additional factor was that the changes in U.K. tax law were accompanied by an extension of transitional tax relief intended to provide a measure of compensation for

companies which derived most of their income from outside the U.K., which relief was received by Shell Transport.

Following an exhaustive examination both of the problem raised by the U.K. Finance Act 1972 and of the need to take account so far as possible of other changes which could be envisaged in fiscal legislation, the two Parent Companies have now reached agreement in endorsing certain principles. This agreement will supplement the previous arrangements between them about the treatment of taxation in the 60:40 division of dividends from the Group companies. It will take effect beginning with Group dividends payable to Royal Dutch and to Shell Transport in respect of the year 1977, and will replace the above-mentioned interim arrangement.

Under the 60:40 arrangements as now supplemented, any tax benefit which arises to a Parent Company or which would arise to the holders of its ordinary shares on an immediate full onward distribution to them of Group dividends (assuming all such shareholders for this purpose to be individuals resident and subject to tax in the country of residence of the Parent Company, in question), and which in either case is a benefit related to the liability to tax of a Group company, will be brought into account by that Parent Company towards its share in the 60:40 division of dividends from the Group companies. This establishes as a general principle the concept which has been applied to the treatment to date of ACT and the ensuing tax benefit, and therefore will not change the earnings per share as reported by the Parent Companies.

As will be appreciated, these new arrangements have not been agreed upon by Royal Dutch and Shell Transport without consideration of their legal rights under existing arrangements. Against the background of the difference between the fiscal systems of their respective countries of residence, there was a divergence of opinion as to the application of the long established arrangements between them to tax benefits such as those resulting from the introduction in the U.K. of an imputation system. In these circumstances the Boards of Royal Dutch and Shell Transport have agreed that Shell Transport should receive a consideration for agreeing to the adoption of the new arrangements.

Accordingly, by way of supplement to any dividend paid by a Group company to Shell Transport as part of its share in Group income under the 60:40 arrangements in respect of the years 1977 to 1984 inclusive, Shell Transport will be entitled to receive a supplementary dividend of 15% of the cash amount of the dividend to which it relates. Neither such supplementary dividend nor any tax benefit referable thereto will be brought into account under the 60:40 arrangements.

Using for the purposes of illustration earnings and level of distributions as in the last year for which there are completed accounts (1975), and assuming no change in the rate of tax, the supplementary dividends to Shell Transport have a marginal effect on the earnings per share of the two Parent Companies. I.e. in the case of Royal Dutch a decrease from N.11.23.66 to N.11.23.31, and in the case of Shell Transport an increase from 60.61p to 62.11p. On this same basis, the amount of the dividends to be declared by Royal Dutch would be unlikely to be affected by such supplementary dividends. In the case of Shell Transport, under currently applicable restrictions in the U.K. upon dividend distributions, no increase in dividend declarations by Shell Transport as a result of such supplementary dividends will be possible at present, but the additional 15% dividend will be added to the sums available for distribution to its shareholders in due course.

13th January, 1977

مَكْتَبَةُ الْأَصْلِ

The changes shown below are on Wednesday's prices.

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A black and white photograph of a bottle of High & Dry gin. The bottle is dark with a light-colored label. The label features the brand name "HIGH & DRY" at the top, a central crest or logo, and the words "Gin" and "LONDON" below it. The bottle is shown from a slightly low angle, emphasizing its height.

• Flat interest yield.

£6,000 plus appointments

CENTRAL AFRICAN POWER CORPORATION

ASSISTANT ENGINEER

Research & Development

Equivalent to approximately £7,881 to £9,755 per annum

The Corporation, a statutory authority established jointly for Zambia and Rhodesia, owns and operates Kariba South hydro-electric power station and a transmission system centred on Kariba comprising 2,700 km of 330 kV transmission line and 22 major substations, and has the above vacancy in the Electrochemical Department.

The duties will include modifications for improving existing equipment and the design of new systems in the fields of power line carrier communications, power system protection, telecontrol and test equipment. Considerable knowledge of electronic and electrical techniques is therefore required with particular emphasis on modern digital electronics.

The minimum qualifications required for the post are those which lead to corporate membership of the IEE (or of the IEE or an appropriate professional engineering qualification). Preference will be given to candidates who can produce evidence of previous similar work and have experience of both light and heavy current electrical engineering.

The Corporation offers the following non-contributory benefits: membership of the Medical Aid Scheme, holiday grant, life and accident cover and Provident Fund providing a lump sum payment of 12% of aggregate basic salary on leaving the Corporation, after 3 years' service rising to 25% after 15 years. Conditions also include 40 working days leave per annum, and travelling expenses and generous allowance for transportation of effects on joining the Corporation.

Applications, which should include full details of education, qualifications, experience, age and marital status, should be addressed to:

The Administrative Officer
CENTRAL AFRICAN POWER CORPORATION

The Corporation is an equal opportunity employer and will accept applications from women and persons of all ethnic groups. It is a condition of employment that all employees must be of legal age and must be fit to perform the duties of the post.

LANCASHIRE POLICE AUTHORITY

Appointment of Assistant Chief Constable

Applications for the above-mentioned post are invited from persons with wide police experience in Great Britain. Salary in accordance with scale £8,271 x £198 (2) x £195 (1) = £8,862, plus pay supplement of £228 on the first point of the scale and a supplement of £30 on the second point of the scale. The appointment will be subject to the Police Acts and Regulations for the time being in force and to a satisfactory medical examination. Housing accommodation will be provided or a rent allowance paid in lieu.

Application forms are obtainable from the Chief Executive/Clerk (Ref. 60), County Hall, Preston PR1 8XJ (Preston 54968, ext. 524), and should be returned, completed by Friday, the 11th February, 1977.

WILTSHIRE AREA HEALTH AUTHORITY

HEAD OF MEDICAL PHYSICS

(£7,551 rising to £9,198 plus £312 p.a. non enhanceable supplement)

This is a new post based at the Royal United Hospital, Bath, offering a unique opportunity to a person of ability and vision to develop a comprehensive physics service for the Area.

It is anticipated that the University of Bath will offer an honorary chair to the person appointed.

The Area is largely rural covering Wiltshire, a part of the New Forest area of Hampshire and a large part of the Counties of Somerset and Avon.

Candidates are encouraged to visit the Area and Health Districts by arrangement (telephone Chippenham 51251 Ext. 204).

Further details may be obtained from the Area Medical Officer, and applications to the Area Personnel Officer, Rowden Hill House, Chippenham, SN15 2AN.

Closing date: 7th February, 1977.

OCTOPUS BOOK LTD

INTERNATIONAL SALES MANAGER

Octopus Books will be making a new senior appointment of International Sales Manager (male/female) to direct their overseas marketing team. Primary responsibility will be for the development of revenue and profitability in all International English Language markets.

Salary and benefits are negotiable but will be commensurate with the considerable responsibility of the position, and a Company car will be provided. Applications to be made in writing only to:

Timothy Clode, Deputy Managing Director,
OCTOPUS BOOKS LIMITED,
59 Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9DA.

HOWELL'S SCHOOL, LLANDAFF

(Direct Grant reverting to Independence)

HEADSHIP

The Board of Governors invite applications for the post of Head of Howell's School, Llandaff, which will become vacant during 1977 following the retirement of the present Headmistress, who will remain in office until the successful candidate takes up the post on either 1st September 1977 or 1st January 1978. The salary offered is the maximum of Group 9 (at present £7,905) with a substantial emolument for the supervision of the boarding side of the school.

The school is generously endowed. It has a three form entry from age 11 and there is a total of 550 pupils, including 120 in the sixth form. There are about 100 boarders, living in four Houses, under the care of non-teaching Housemistresses. Accommodation with full board is available for the Head in the main building (without deduction from salary).

Further particulars regarding the school and the method of application for the post should be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Howell's School, Llandaff, Cardiff, CF5 2YD, to whom candidates should send applications not later than 7th February 1977.

Appointments Vacant also on pages 22 and 29

GENERAL VACANCIES

GRADUATE

A very successful port authority with a turnover of over £16 million is looking for a young graduate to assist the Authority's Secretary.

The work will include secretarial duties, commercial negotiations and forward planning.

The post will be particularly suitable for a law or economics graduate with a few years' business experience, but other graduates who are interested should apply.

Applications should be made to:
The Director of Personnel Services,
TEES AND HARTLEPOOL PORT AUTHORITY,
Queen's Square, Middlesbrough,
Cleveland TS2 1AB.

MATHEMATICIANS SCIENTISTS ENGINEERS

Would you like to teach Mathematics or Science (Physics) in an inner London Secondary School? If you are a graduate in Mathematics, Science or Engineering, you could be eligible for employment as a teacher with this Authority. We are looking for mature people (at least 25 years of age) who would normally be expected to have obtained their first degree or an equivalent qualification in the subject of Mathematics or Science. The course will last 3 years and on successful completion will result in the Post Graduate Certificate of Education.

Successful applicants will be offered a 3 year temporary teaching appointment during the period of the course and will be paid the salary of a qualified teacher. On successful completion of the course they are guaranteed a permanent position on the staff of the Authority as a full time secondary school teacher for at least 3 years.

Previous experience in other fields can be taken into account when assessing relevant experience within the range £3,183 to £4,770 (maximum £5,183). Salaries can therefore be substantially above the minimum of scale 1.

THE COURSE WILL BE HELD AT CHICHESTER COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON CENTRE FOR SCIENCE EDUCATION.

THE COURSE WILL BE HELD AT EVERY HILL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION IN LONDON. WE SHALL RECRUIT PEOPLE WHO ARE WILLING TO TEACH IN A SECONDARY SCHOOL. WE SHALL RECRUIT PEOPLE WHO ARE WILLING TO TEACH IN A SECONDARY SCHOOL. WE SHALL RECRUIT PEOPLE WHO ARE WILLING TO TEACH IN A SECONDARY SCHOOL.

BUYER 30/40

With ONC or Associate Membership of Institute of Purchasing and Supply required by well known Saudi Arabian Company in London. The Landing of purchase of supplies, equipment, machines, contraction, and heavy duty equipment etc. Must be able to deal with contract, negotiable, and have good knowledge of sources of supply. Some UK/European travel—Car driver preferred. Starting salary £3,500 negotiable. Telephone 235 7318. Mrs. Aziza.

INFORMATION OFFICER

required for the busy Information Centre of a large Advertising Agency in central London. Applicants should be prepared to deal with a wide range of enquiries in the commercial field and will preferably be qualified Information Officers and/or Information Scientists, with at least two years' experience in a relevant area.

Apply in writing, giving details of qualifications and experience to:

Patricia Oliver
Information Services Manager
J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY LIMITED
40 Beekley Square
London, W1X 6AD

EXPORT LIAISON

Age 24-30 To £4,500 p.a.

London Office (Part Time) of major German company engaged in export of high capital value equipment (air conditioning, refrigeration, etc.) requires Export Liaison Executive. Applications are invited from mature, well educated and self confident candidates with sound practical knowledge of export procedures and experience in the field of international trade. Knowledge of German helpful (not essential). Current driving licence essential. Contact: NINA CLARKE on 01-457-3811. Graduate Girls/Man 54-62 Regent St., W.1

WINE TRADE

Young person required to assist busy director of very old established wine merchants in Oxfordshire. No experience necessary but enthusiasm and keenness to learn, vital.

TEAME 2160

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALANGATE Legal Staff, the specialist legal consultants to the profession, are seeking experienced legal secretaries and clerical staff at all levels. Write to Miss Alangate, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R. Tel. 01-457-3811.

MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE

MARKET RESEARCH EXECUTIVE

£2,475 p.a.

A leading food manufacturing company wishes to add a Market Research Executive to its lively and forward-looking marketing team. He or she will have full responsibility for originating, controlling and interpreting ad hoc and continuous research projects, commissioned through outside research agencies. Such projects will involve both qualitative and quantitative studies and cover a wide variety of marketing and advertising activities. Applications are invited from graduates in their 20s with at least three years' research experience.

The initial salary is negotiable around £2,475 p.a. and general working conditions are excellent.

Apply to selected conference, quoting ref. no. CHMS, to L. H. Owens, Hughes Owens & Hewitt Ltd, 6-8 Old Broad Street, London W.C.1, who have been retained to advise on this appointment. No names will be submitted to client without the applicant's prior permission.

FINANCE & ACCOUNTANCY

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Leeds

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

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Establishments Officer of the post of

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW

in the University Department of Medicine, Leeds General Infirmary. The post is in the field of haematology and immunology. The post holder will be expected to undertake research in the field of haematology and immunology. The post holder will be expected to undertake research in the field of haematology and immunology.

Applications are invited to discuss the post with the Director of the Department of Medicine, Leeds General Infirmary, 119, Clarendon Road, Leeds LS2 9PL. Tel. 0113-275111.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9PL. Tel. 0113-275111.

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Application forms, which must be returned by 31st January, 1977, and further particulars from T. M. Haydn Rees, Clerk to the Magistrates' Courts Committee, Shire Hall, Mold, Chwyd.

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Applications from candidates with a good honours degree or equivalent qualification and a successful record of research in animal production and nutrition in a relevant science should be sent to the Secretary of the ARC, 100 Great Portland Street, London, W.1. Closing date 11 February 1977.

Further particulars from Miss M. J. Card, Agricultural Research Council, 100 Great Portland Street, London, W.1. Closing date 11 February 1977.

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Ref. 4277

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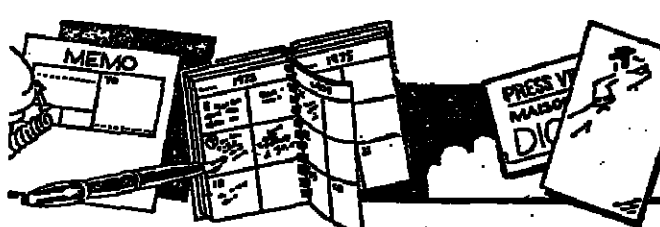
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Appointments Vacant also on pages 22 & 27

THE POLICE GRADUATE ENTRY SCHEME

The police have an increasing need for highly qualified men and women. There are two ways of entering — by normal application any time of the year or through a special entry scheme. What follows gives you a basic outline of how the special entry scheme works and an opportunity to acquire more detailed information.

What are the advantages of the special entry scheme?
Under the special entry scheme, you offer yourself, even before joining the police, for selection for the Special Course at the Police College, Bramshill. This scheme is for officers considered to have potential for accelerated promotion to rank of inspector and beyond.

Can a police career make full use of a university education?
The intellectual challenges of police work are considerable. Your ability and potential will be used to the full in combating the increasingly complex problems which today's society poses for the police. You will find the work demanding, satisfying and rewarding. A real challenge.

Like to find out more?
Police starting pay is £2,400 p.a. (£2,749 in London). Inspectors start at £3,960 (£4,540 London) a year basic salary. On top of this all police officers receive free accommodation or rent allowance. The current maximum of which ranges from £420 to £980 (half for single officers) a year depending on area. For more information, please send off the coupon to Supt. David Mellor, Room 511, Horseferry House, Dean Kyle Street, London SW1 or ask for the Graduate Liaison Officer at the Headquarters of the Police Force of your choice.

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THE OPEN UNIVERSITY

Summer School Tutorial Staff

Appointments for one or two weeks are available at the Open University's summer schools held at universities throughout Great Britain between 9 July and 3 September.

Tutor Posts in the Faculties of Arts, Educational Studies, Mathematics, Science and Technology
There will be a certain number of TUTOR posts in the following subject areas:

Art history, Architecture and Design, Drama, History, Literature (the Novel), Music and Philosophy, Urban Education, Mathematics: courses coded M100, M201, M202 and MST281. Biology (all subdisciplines including Genetics), Chemistry (organic, inorganic and physical), Earth Sciences and Physics, Electronics and Electromagnetism, Instrumentation, Elementary Mathematics (for technologists), Materials Science Technology, Systems (design, planning, implementation, management, analysis, modelling of social or technical systems).

Tutor Posts in the Faculty of Social Sciences
D107—*Making Sense of Society*
Tutors qualified in one or more of: economics, geography/town planning, politics/international relations, psychology, sociology; to teach in one of the three interdisciplinary modules:

housing, sex and gender in society, a political simulation exercise on the Bosnian crisis, 1908-9.

DS261—An Introduction to Psychology
Tutors qualified to teach mental measurement, behaviourism and learning, and information processing.

D204—Fundamentals of Human Geography
Tutors qualified to teach modern geography, especially with reference to urban retailing, rural social geography and statistical techniques.

Demonstrator Posts
Applications for the post of DEMONSTRATOR are invited from graduates in the Sciences to work in the areas of Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Earth Sciences; from graduates in the Sciences and Engineering to work in the areas of Materials Science, Systems, Structures, Logic, Energy Conversion, Noise Measurement, Chemical Process Evaluation, Metallurgy, Design, Environmental Science and Computing; also from graduates in Psychology.

Application Procedures
For further particulars and an application form, send a postcard with your name and address to the Tutors Office, (SSS) P.O. Box 82, Milton Keynes MK7 6AU. All completed application forms must reach the Open University by Monday, 7 February 1977.

Applications are invited from graduates in the Sciences to work in the areas of Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Earth Sciences; from graduates in the Sciences and Engineering to work in the areas of Materials Science, Systems, Structures, Logic, Energy Conversion, Noise Measurement, Chemical Process Evaluation, Metallurgy, Design, Environmental Science and Computing; also from graduates in Psychology.

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For further particulars and an application form, send a postcard with your name and address to the Tutors Office, (SSS) P.O. Box 82, Milton Keynes MK7 6AU. All completed application forms must reach the Open University by Monday, 7 February 1977.

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Finance & Administrative Officer

PO.1 £4,992-£6,057 + £312 p.a. supplement

The Bureau seeks a Manager (male/female) for its financial and administrative services. This is a middle-management appointment and experience in dealing with staff and knowledge of local or national government funding arrangements and N.J.C. Agreements would be an advantage. Suitable post for newly qualified I.P.F.A., A.C.A., or C.I.S. person with an interest in services for the young, though consideration will not be restricted to this group. The officer will be responsible for 16 clerical and 3 other staff.

Further details and application forms (to be returned by Tuesday, 22 January, 1977) to: National Youth Bureau, 77-79 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3JF (0333 333317). (Previous applicants should not re-apply.)

MARKETING EXECUTIVE
Harp Lager (Sales) Limited wish to recruit an Executive, preferably aged 24-28 for a Marketing Development at New Cavendish Street, London. The Department is responsible for the marketing of two of the leading brands of beer in the U.K. and this post offers career progression to a senior position. Candidates (Male or Female) should be graduates or have an equivalent qualification in Business Studies, Advertising agency experience is essential. Salary around £4,500 p.a. according to age and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme and other fringe benefits. Applications in writing to Director of Administration, Harp Lager Limited, 45 New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 8X.

CHILDREN'S TEACHER-COMPANION
French-speaking family in Zurich has girl nine, boy seven to be prepared for English schooling. Need experienced teacher between 24 and 25 with university background to stay for two or three months. Salary with paid two month trial period July, August 77. Beyond this children should also be willing to attend to them. House comfortable, remuneration excellent. Interview in London. References, photos, write to: c/o 61/002, Publications, Service Interim, P.O. Box, CH-8021 Zurich.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
The University of Sheffield
SENIOR LECTURER IN MEDICINE
WITH SPECIAL INTEREST IN GASTROENTEROLOGY
Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer in Medicine with special interest in Gastroenterology. The appointment is for a full-time post with a salary of £12,000 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. supplement. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of medical students and for the supervision of research in the Department of Medicine. Applications should be sent to the Director of Medical Studies, The University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
University of Cambridge
Applications are invited for a UNIVERSITY LECTURERSHIP OR UNIVERSITY ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP
In the Faculty of Modern Languages, the University of Cambridge is seeking applications for a University Lectureship or University Assistant Lectureship in the Department of Modern Languages. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of students and for the supervision of research in the Department. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, The University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 3RQ.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
University of St. Andrews
SAFETY OFFICER
Applications are invited from graduates or those with equivalent professional qualifications for the post of Safety Officer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the safety of the University's buildings and for the supervision of research in the Department. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, The University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews KY16 9AL.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
The University of Hull
CHAIR OF EDUCATIONAL STUDIES
Applications are invited for the post of Chair of Educational Studies. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of students and for the supervision of research in the Department. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, The University of Hull, Hull HU6 7RH.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
Queen Elizabeth College (University of London)
PART-TIME POST, POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA
IN FOOD RESOURCES TO DEVELOPMENT
Applications are invited for the post of Part-time Postgraduate Diploma in Food Resources to Development. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of students and for the supervision of research in the Department. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Queen Elizabeth College, University of London, London W8 7AH.

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Secretarial and Non-Secretarial Appointments also on page 30

CALLING ALL SHORTHAND TYPISTS
Are you fed up with your current job? Do you want to extend your skills? Are you interested in management and administration? Do you like working with people? Do you want a pleasant working atmosphere? Are you willing to work hard?

If so, why not consider working as the co-ordinating secretary for our Management, Organisation and Planning group of lecturers and consultants? The salary range is £2,703 to £3,525, plus luncheon vouchers, plus six weeks' holiday a year (including one at Christmas, one at Easter).

Write or phone for further details to the Registrar, National Institute for Social Work, 57 Tavistock Place, London WC1H 9SS (Tel. 01-387 3681).

ANGLO-AMERICAN SOCIETY
Admin Assistant
Secretary
With good working knowledge of English and French, and a good knowledge of the Anglo-American Society, 135 Kensington High St., W8 5GS.

SECRETARY
Salary £2,800+
According to experience, for a competent Secretary in a small, friendly head office of Public relations, requires a capable, friendly, and adaptable person. Salary £2,800+ p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Miss A. Wabberley, 835 9261.

MAYFAIR P/A SECRETARY
25+, with excellent shorthand, typewriting, and office skills. Must be able to handle a large volume of work. Salary £2,800+ p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Miss A. Wabberley, 835 9261.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL
Part-time SECRETARY required to assist with the administrative work of the Medical School. Salary £2,800+ p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Miss A. Wabberley, 835 9261.

VIDAL SASSOON
Requires experienced Secretary for a small, friendly head office of Public relations, requires a capable, friendly, and adaptable person. Salary £2,800+ p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Miss A. Wabberley, 835 9261.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
Requires experienced Secretary for a small, friendly head office of Public relations, requires a capable, friendly, and adaptable person. Salary £2,800+ p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Miss A. Wabberley, 835 9261.

WINE AND SPIRIT AGENCY HOUSE
Assistant to the Sales Director. Requires a capable, friendly, and adaptable person. Salary £2,800+ p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Miss A. Wabberley, 835 9261.

SECRETARY TO THE HOME SALES DIRECTOR
Requires a capable, friendly, and adaptable person. Salary £2,800+ p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Miss A. Wabberley, 835 9261.

THE BRITISH ANTIQUE DEALERS' ASSOCIATION
Requires a capable, friendly, and adaptable person. Salary £2,800+ p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Miss A. Wabberley, 835 9261.

MAYFAIR ART GALLERY
Requires a capable, friendly, and adaptable person. Salary £2,800+ p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Miss A. Wabberley, 835 9261.

TRAVEL TO VICTORIA FOR £3,750
Requires a capable, friendly, and adaptable person. Salary £2,800+ p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Miss A. Wabberley, 835 9261.

PRODUCTION SECRETARY
Requires a capable, friendly, and adaptable person. Salary £2,800+ p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Miss A. Wabberley, 835 9261.

PETER DOUGLAS LTD.
Requires a capable, friendly, and adaptable person. Salary £2,800+ p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Miss A. Wabberley, 835 9261.

MATURE DEPENDABLE SECRETARY
Requires a capable, friendly, and adaptable person. Salary £2,800+ p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Miss A. Wabberley, 835 9261.

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST
Requires a capable, friendly, and adaptable person. Salary £2,800+ p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Miss A. Wabberley, 835 9261.

SEC. TO M.D.
Requires a capable, friendly, and adaptable person. Salary £2,800+ p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Miss A. Wabberley, 835 9261.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Requires a capable, friendly, and adaptable person. Salary £2,800+ p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Miss A. Wabberley, 835 9261.

HELP! Intelligent P.A. with shorthand
Requires a capable, friendly, and adaptable person. Salary £2,800+ p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Miss A. Wabberley, 835 9261.

SECRETARY for small charity
Requires a capable, friendly, and adaptable person. Salary £2,800+ p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Miss A. Wabberley, 835 9261.

GOOD FRENCH?
Requires a capable, friendly, and adaptable person. Salary £2,800+ p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Miss A. Wabberley, 835 9261.

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Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 29

NON-SECRETARIAL

Qualified Nurse

(Oil Industry)

Phillips Petroleum is an international oil company with prestige offices based just three minutes from Victoria Station.

Company expansion has created a need within the medical department for an experienced SRN to act as PA to our Medical Director.

Duties would include performing routine medical tests on employees, assisting with periodic and pre-employment examinations as well as handling minor workplace emergencies and general employee counselling. Applicants should be prepared to travel occasionally.

Apart from a minimum SRN qualification candidates should also have had post graduate experience in a clinical discipline and be familiar with related administrative duties.

We will pay an excellent starting salary and other conditions include 4 weeks annual holiday, 60p per day L.V.s, pension and free life insurance schemes and other benefits associated with a major oil company.

If you are between 25 and 40 years of age and are seeking an interesting and responsible position in occupational medicine then please write, giving full details of your qualifications and experience to date, to Miss Vera Borge, Recruitment and Training Department, Phillips Petroleum Company, Europe Africa, Portland House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5DA, or alternatively telephone 01-823 9766 Ext. 484 for an application form.



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Interior designers require person for immediate start. Salary negotiable. Please send resume to: Peter Dugdon Ltd., 100 Strand, London WC2R 0AL. Tel: 01-584 7133.

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Our flexible rate system ensures our temporary secretaries, typists, and clerks are paid according to their skills. Join our team and benefit from the care we take.

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WITH SECRETARIAL SKILLS
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PROSPECT TEMPS LTD.
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SITUATIONS WANTED

FRENCHWOMAN fluent English, French, and Italian. Seeking a position in a private home or office. Please contact: [Address], London. Tel: [Number].

YOUNG MAN with experience in office work. Seeking a position in a private home or office. Please contact: [Address], London. Tel: [Number].

FRENCH GIRL wishing to improve her knowledge of English. Seeking a position in a private home or office. Please contact: [Address], London. Tel: [Number].

FLAT SHARING
FEMALE: 2nd person (late 20s), 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, 1 kitchen, 1 living room, 1 study, 1 terrace. Please contact: [Address], London. Tel: [Number].

WIT-2nd person (late 20s), 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, 1 kitchen, 1 living room, 1 study, 1 terrace. Please contact: [Address], London. Tel: [Number].

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SMALL SINGLE ROOM in a quiet area. Please contact: [Address], London. Tel: [Number].

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RENTALS

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Kenwood
The Letting People
Telephone 01 402 9408/9

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